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### BUSINESS NOTICES.

and the State.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County and the State.

ter distinct. Give the name of the Post Oyne, the County, and the State.

3 Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Finds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

Any accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all eases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send usfractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any nost office.

any post office.

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Phila delphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

certificates of deposite.

The Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

Within the last week we have received two

or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direc-

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount.

iscount:				desi _lm	AL PROPERTY.	
Washington,	D. 0	7		- Pa		
Baltimore				- Pa		
Philadelphia	-			- Pa		
New York oi	ity			- Pa	Polyania	
New York S	tate		-	- 34	per ct.	
New Englan			-	- 1/2	do.	
New Jersey			-	- 3/4	do. dis.	
Eastern Pennsylvania				- 3/4	do.	
Western Pennsylvania				- 11/2	do.	
Maryland				- 16	do.	
Virginia				- 3/4	do.	
Western Vir	gini			- 11/2	do.	
Ohio -				- 21/4	do.	
Indiana -	11.5			- 21/4	do.	
Kentucky			-	- 21/4	do.	
Tennessee				- 31%	do,	
Michigan				- 3	do.	
Canada -			-	- 5	do.	

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1848.

## AN ATTEMPTED IMPOSITION UPON THE PEO

"The positions of Taylor and Cass, respectively, in reference to the extension of slavery over the new territory proposed to be acquired under the Mexican treaty, were contrasted in last Wednesday's Courier. We then showed, conclusively, that, while General Taylor, as President, was not only that, while General Taylor, as President, was not only in favor of the extension of the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 over such territory, but would, practically, leave the whole question to be decided by the representatives of the People, General Cass, as President, is pledged, by the tenor of the Baltimore Convention, to veto the action of Congress, if the Free Principle be asserted."

The italicising is our own. The Washington correspondent of the Cincin

mati Gazette says:

"What is the prospect now? We have two candidates—General Cass for war, for conquest, for territorial dominion, and, necessarily, for the spread of slavery. On the other hand, General Taylor is for peace, for stability, against acquisition, and favorable to the Ordinance of 1787. Between these two the country has to choose. No third man has the remotest chance. It is not within the scope of human possibility for Mr. Hale or any such independent champion to be elected President." nati Gazette Bavs:

The italicising is our own.

The Indiana Courier says:

"In April, 1847, the editor of the Cincinnation of the Cinc

"The only path of safety for those who may hereafter fill the Presidential office is to rest in the discharge of Executive functions, and let the legislative will of the People find utterance and enactment. The American People are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arens of the high debate is, the assemblies of the people and their Representative Halls. The extension over the continent beyond the Rie Grande of the Ordinance of 1787, is an object too high and permanent to be buffled by Presidential Vetoes."

sentiments?

"Here, it will be noticed that General Taylor
DECIDEDLY APPROVES of giving to the will and acts
of Congress 'force and effect,' unrestricted by
Kingly Vetoes, and that no Executive Veto should
prevent the extension of the Ordinance of 1787
over newly acquired Mexican territory.

"The following is the Ordinance alluded to in
the place

onvicted, &c. which reference has been made, see pro-ral Taylor is right on the extension of the Signal of April 13, and is as follows: We copy the foregoing, italics, capitals, and

all, just as the Courier gives it.

Mark! the only person of the Signal editorial
selected is that relating to the Ordinance of 1787;
the idea is conveyed that it is the burthen, the ain portion of the article; and the expression approbation by General Taylor is boldly ap-

ENERAL TAYLOR-THE WILMOT PROVISO.

he issue which stands most prominent in ming Presidential election, and that more with interests the people than any other, is the sion of alavery over acquired territory.

white subject? We have some instituony on this point which we think is assumed to a contract on the point which we think is and the point which we think is assumed to a contract on the point of the po by Presidential Vetoes. All that we ask of the incumbent of the highest office under the Constitution is to hold his hand, to bow to the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain the Executive action in its appropriate channels! Give us an honest administration of the Government, and an end to all the cabals of the Cabinet—all interference from the White House—designed to sway or thwart the action of the American People. If such simplicity and integrity should guide the Administration of General Taylor, the North and West would yield to it a warm support and a hearty approval?

eral Taylor, the North and West would yield to it a warm support and a hearty approval?

"Anxious that the views contained in this article should meet the eye of General Taylor, the editor enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to his position as a journalist.

"On the 18th of May, 1847, General Taylor responded to the editor of the Signal, in his usual plain, concise, and honest manner, closing with this remark: 'I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and DECIDED APPROVAL OF THE SENTIMENTS AND VIEWS EMBRACED IN YOUR EDITORIAL!!

The names of the gentlemen composing this committee have slipped from our table, or we would publish them. In cases where Truth is so grossly utraged, we like to hold responsible before the oublic, all in any connected with the deed. This Committee says:

This Committee says:

"It has long been a cardinal principle of the Whigs of Ohio to oppose the extension of slavery over territory now free. As this subject appeals to our moral and political feelings, as well as to our political rights, it rises above all ordinary political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is politically and morally wrong. In those States where slavery now exists, it is a moral and political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is political questions. It admits of no compromise; for, in and of itself, the extension of slavery is political questions. It admits of no compr

"It would doubtless have been more co to the feelings of the Whigs of Ohio had a candidate been selected, whose residence and associations would have naturally inclined him to agree with us fully on this subject. His residence and associations, however, have not blinded General Taylor to the evils of the institution of slavery, and the moral depravity of its extension. On the subject of slavery-extension, the views of General Taylor are freely expressed in his approval of the sentiments contained in the following extract of an editorial article, published in the Cincinnati Signal of April, 1847, and sent by the editor to General Taylor. to the feelings of the Whigs of Ohio had a candi

"'The only path of safety for those who may hereafter fill the Presidential office, is to rest in the discharge of Executive functions, and let the Legislative will of the People find utterance and enactment. The American People are about to assume the responsibility of framing the institutions of the Pacific States. We have no fears for the issue, if the arena of the high debate is the assemblies of the People, and their representative halls. The extention over the continent beyond the Rio Grande of the Ordinance of 1787, is an object too high and permanent to be buffled by Presidential vetoes?

vetoes?

"To the article from which the above extract is made, General Taylor responded, in a letter, of date May 18, 1847, acknowledging his 'high opinion and decided approval of the views and senti-

ion and decided approval of the views and sentiments."

"Here, it will be noticed that General Taylor decidedly approves of giving to the will and acts of Congress 'force and effect,' unrestricted by kingly vetoes, and that no Executive veto should prevent the extension of the Ordinance of 1787 over the newly acquired Mexican territory."

The italicizing is the work of the Committee

The italicizing is the work of the Committee.

Now, there is but one way of exposing the miserable imposition in which those editors and that made, General Taylor responded, in a letter of date May 18, 1847, acknowledging his 'high opinion and decided approval of the views and sentiments.'

"Here, it will be noticed that General Taylor becoments with the sentiments of this Committee are involved—and that is, by the republication of the editorial in the Signal. Crowded as are our columns, we must find room for it, so that every one may of Congress. see for himself the ingenious devices to which the false, janus-faced position of the old parties is constantly reducing men who, we dare say, would abhor the idea of deliberate, intentional fraud. We will not attempt preliminary comment, for the sake of biasing the mind of the reader. Let him read for himself, and, if he choose, examine the comments we shall append. The article to which reference has been made, was published in

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

conscious but elequent preacher of the highest political morals. How much more enviable such a destiny for the evening of his days, than to cast the mantle of his military fame and private virthe mantle or his military lame and private vir-tues over the excesses and corruptions which dis-figure the party politics of the day! He is no friend to the reputation of General Taylor, who would thus seek to restrict the applause of the whole country to the interested clamor of a party.

"Still, as a citizen of a free Republic, General Taylor is in the hands of the American People; and we can readily imagine a contingency in which it would become his duty to assent to the demand of the country, and assume the responsi-bilities of political life. But it must be the requi-

plain, contex, and honest manner, closing with the features of politicians. We have preferred to the original article, but the flatteries of politicians. We have printed the flatteries of politicians with the plant of the present of the plant of the present of favorite of many; while quietly at Lindenwald sits the statesman of the party, who will probably never again join the political melec, but might prove more available in a strict party trial than many men whose names are frequently heard in the present connection. In the general confusion, an apprehension prevails that the election will revert to the House of Representatives—a result greatly to be deplored; and hence the popular impulse, which chooses to adjourn the strifes of parties and the struggles of their leaders, while the country takes breath under the administration of an independent President.

"2 A circumstation that may lead to the elecfavorite of many; while quietly at Lindenwald

of an INDEPENDENT PRESIDENT.

"2. A circumstance that may lead to the election of General Taylor, by a sort of acclamation, is the fact that the pride of the respective parties would thus be saved—neither authorized to claim a triumph, and neither suffering the ignominy of defeat. A long intimacy between Mr. Clay and General Taylor reconciles the Whigs to the political orthodoxy of the latter, although General Taylor is said not to have voted for many years; while Mr. Polk, who is, and has been, as we are authoritatively informed, entirely free from any authoritatively informed, entirely free from any intention or wish for a second term of service, may still be gratified to yield his seat to the suc-cessful General of the Mexican war, closely iden-tified as that war is with the success of his Ad-

cessful General of the Mexican war, closely identified as that war is with the success of his Administration.

"3. The above considerations are subordinate, however, to the principles which are involved in every Presidential canvass. The country has been divided for fifteen years upon most exciting topics; and if General Taylor, immediately upon his inauguration as President, was constrained to adopt either extreme, the consequences might be fatal to the success of his Administration. It so happens, however, that the results of Mexican hostilities will remove many of these points of collision—at least for a few years. A debt of one hundred millions induces the necessity of a tariff, sufficiently advanced in its rates to satisfy New England and Pennsylvania, and at the same time will prevent any distribution of proceeds of the public lands. We cannot suppose that the Whigs will again urge a Bank of the United States, and Congress will insist upon a fair trial of the Independent Treasury, removing some of those impracticable restrictions which have embarrassed the fiscal action of the Government, and are an annoyance to individuals. So far, therefore, as the past contests of the respective parties are concerned, an Administration composed of the leading minds of all parties, and supported by the whole people, is not only practicable, but may redound to the highest interests of the whole country.

"Only on one condition, however. The Execu-

would have been remarkably modest; and yet it is just as fair to impute this intention to him, as to interpret his expression of "decided approval" into a sanction to the doctrine of slavery restric-

Again: in discussing the third reason why it was probable that General Taylor would be the President elect of the People, the editor dismissed the questions of Land Distribution and a National Bank as obsolete, indicated the propriety sition of the country, not of this or that set of office seekers, which will call him either from his rank or his fireside. It must be such a call as compelled Washington to forego the retirement of Mount Vernon—unanimous, disinterested—the voice of the People, not the flatteries of politicians. We believe that it is in General Taylor's power, at this inner transfer of the periore of the perior of giving the Independent Treasury a fair trial, and also the formation of a Cabinet composed of the leading minds of all parties." These Demonstration of the perior of the period of the per and also the formation of a Cabinet composed of phraseology—" high opinion and decided approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial"—

the ordinance, would be apt to think of-especially as there was nothing in the editorial to raise the suspicion of such an allusion.

But why prolong the argument? Read the answer of General Taylor, not the miserably garbled extract given by the gentlemen of the Ohio Whig Committee, and you will see clearly that, in relation to all the views and sentiments respecting political questions referred to in the Signal editorial, the General positively declines any expression of opinion at all:

"At this time my public duties command so ful-

"At this time my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

"From many sources, I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connection, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse, if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free

but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

"For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, In the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

"Mr. President, I know very well the views and feelings of that Senator (General Cass) in the month of August, 1846. \* \* \* On the day that Congress adjourned, and at the time that Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke, up to the adjournment of the Senator, on the Wilmot Proviso, I met the Senator at the railway depot in Washington, and rode near to him, and conversed freely with him between that place and Baltimore. The Senator appeared somewhat excited experiments of the Senator appeared somewhat excited experiments of the members from the non-slaveholding States, without distinction of party. The Presidential election was then nearly two years and a half distant. The Proviso had not cause any excitement throughout the country, or arouse the indignation of the Slave Power. It was uncertain what hue politics might put on in the next Presidential canvass; but it The Senator appeared somewhat excited, spoke freely and with a good deal of energy on the treety and with a good deal of energy on the subject of the Proviso. He stated to me, that every Northern Democratic Senator had agreed to wote for it, and but for Mr. Davis's speech, would have voted for it. He said, repeatedly, that 'he regretted very much that he could not have recorded his vote for it before the adjournment? 'This, sir, continued to be his language all the way to Michigan. as I understand?

gan, as I understand.'
"Mr. Rathbun then went on to relate another

put on in the next Presidential canvass; but it seemed to be a settled opinion, that the next candidate of the Democracy was to be chosen from th North or West. Silas Wright then lived, and stood foremost among competitors for this honor, but he was known to be opposed to the extension of slavery. Candidates in the North of less pres-

tige could not venture on opposite ground. Time passed. Another session came. The Proviso had begun to attract general attention. It

this allusion to the ordinance? It contains many noble provisions, that, in regard to slavery, being the very last one an and soldier, who had spent forty years of his life in the camp, on the confines of civilization, beyond the agitations of the political world, and, in all likelihood, never had read to show the provision of was lost for want of time to act upon it.

"As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, General Cass came over to this side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of Senators, that he regretted much that Mr. Davis had by his speech prevented the vote from being taken; that he [General Cass] and every Democratic Senator from the free States would have voted to sustain the Proviso; that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed: he was very sorry that they had been would have led off, and all the rest would have followed; he was very sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Gov. Davis was responsible for defeating that result. "These expressions made a deep impression upon my mind at the time, and that impression was increased when, after the adjournment of Congress, I saw in several newspapers published at the North, Democratic and Whig, unjust charges made against my honorable friend from Massachusetts for having defeated the Proviso, when we all knew that the object of his speech was to sustain that measure.

"These expressions made a deep impression tor, made his obeisance, but in terms too inexplicit for the exacting slaveholders. Great was the rejoicing of the Southern Press. The Union was distinguished pillars in the Democratic Church. The Charleston Mercury congratulated the slaveholders that the decided and bold movements among them were producing their legitimate

when we all knew that the object of his speech was to sustain that measure.

"The next day, on his way home in the cars, General Cass spoke of the subject frequently and publicly, in the presence of several gentlemen, to the same effect, and expressed much disappointment at not having been able to record his vote in favor of the Proviso. He afterwards expressed the same opinions in New York; but of this I have been informed, in New York; but of this I have no personal knowledge.

"At the next session of Congress, (March 1, 1847.) the three million bill came before the Senate, but without the Wilmot Proviso in it. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. Upham] moved to Senator from Vermont [Mr. Upham] moved to amend the bill by inserting the Proviso, when Mr. Cass rose, and, in a speech of some length, opposed the amendment. This speech is reported, and I refer Senators to it. Recollecting what

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## COLONIZATION.

"There are now five expeditions aftoat, bearing five hundred emancipated emigrants to Liberia. An equal number anxiously await the ability of the Society to send them.

"In the sincerity of our soul, we wish we could get the free negro population to turn their faces to Africa. It is to their advantage, as well as to ours. With the whites, they must ever be hewers of wood and drawers of water. It is a humbug to call any black man a freeman who lives either in Europe or America."—Richmond (Va.) Southerner.

There are free men of color holding the comnission of magistrates, others practicing law, in eral considerable property holders, highly respectfrom proscription or prejudice. Pushkin, one of the most distinguished men of Russia, was a mulater and so is Dumas, one of the gayest men, and one of the most famous writers in Paris. As for Colonization, free the slave first, and give them the privilege of choosing. Nobody would object to colonization then. But now, to colonize some thousands of slaves has precisely the same effect on the market value of the rest, as the ex-

## From the Northern Star-(British.)

portation of the same number to the new countries

A SONG OF THE STARVING.

BY ERNEST JONES. Now, hark ye on the highland, Now, hark ye in the glen, Throughout our fertile island— The song of starving men: There's honor for the waster

of the Southwest.

While money's in his span, There's plenty for the master— But there's nothing for the man. There's wealth for building churches, There's food for hound and steed;

But the country is a desert For the pauper in his need. Now, hark ye in the cettage— Now, hark ye in the mill— The people have the power, If they only had the will!

Let him still hug a fetter, And calls the man a better He knows to be a knave. So long as ye will truckle,

So long will they oppress; Flope not to win from others, But from yourselves, redress. Now, hark ye in the palace— Now, hark ye in the hall— Ye men of silent malice! And ye men of bloody thrall!

Can ye face the judging nation, Ye that feasted on their pain, And made their desolation The foundation of your gain?

Then down—each tarnish'd 'scutcheon!
And down—each blotted fame! The million paupers dying Cry, shame upon you!—Shame

Now, hark ye in the highland, Now, hark ye in the glen; Remember that ye struggle With measures, not with men! Ye need not crush the mighty, But take away his might We ask no retribution We ask but for our right

And he is not my brother By whom a wrong is done; Or visits on another What HE would wish to shun.

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Then, hark ye on the highland, And hark ye in the glen, Throughout our blessed island The song of stricken men. The shipwrecked sailor wending

To a haven of sure rest; The wounded bird ascending On its lonely forest nest-They feel no exultation, On earth, or air, or sea, Like the gladness of a nation That has striven—and is free!

The following article from the Cincinnati Herald presents a concise classification of the various species of the Anti-Slavery genus. It contains some information of interest to politicians, and is some information or interest to positionans, and is free from any expressions that would make it un-fit for the columns of a Democratic paper. The purity of the style and the signature (C.) lead us to suppose it is from the pen of S. P. Chase, Esq.

### LIBERTY MEN, LEAGUERS, GARRISONIANS, ABOLITIONISTS.

There are comparatively few Western men or There are comparatively few Western men or Southern men who have a correct idea of the differences of opinion which prevail among the opponents of slavery. They confound the Garrisonians with the Liberty men, and both with the Leaguers, and all with the Abditionists who yet and with the two great political parties. It is desirable that this misroprehension should be rectified; and we ask the attention of our readers, and especially of our exchanges, to a brief statement intended to remove it.

emove it.

The Liberty men are those slavery opportunity

Thunday

Slavery question the paramount issue. These citizens differ widely from each other in their views of slavery. Some regard it as a political evil only; others, as a criminal. Some believe that Congress has power to abolish it throughout the country; others, that the jurisdiction of Caugress over the subject is confined to Territories, where the jurisdiction of the General Government is exclusive. Some would limit their efforts to the exclusive of slavery from new Territories; others demand its abolition in the District, and wherever it can be reached. They agree in thinking that the practical work of legislative anti-slavery will be done by one or the other of the existing parties, and they rather choose to stay where they are than to take independent positions. Whig and Democratic anti-slavery papers generally express the views of these citizens.

These are the leading distinctions between the different classes of anti-slavery men in this country. We purposely abstain from comment. We endeavor to give facts, and leave our readers to judge.

For the National Era.
TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY.

In view of the approaching Presidential elec-tion the undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, beg leave to offer some conside-rations to the friends of impartial liberty. They do it, not in a spirit of dictation, but with the hope of preserving the unity and promoting the efficient action of those associated with them, and of gaining the cooperation of all who prize the Constitution of our country, who value our civil and religious institutions, and who desire to act on Christian principles in the great work of over-throwing American Slavery. throwing American Slavery.

It is a subject of devout thanksgiving to God,

that experience has demonstrated the soundness of the doctrines of a large majority of the Abo-litionists of Great Britain and the United States, that they are consistent with the best interests of mankind, in accordance with true philosophy and mankind, in accordance with true philosophy and pure Christianity; that the measures adopted to communicate these important truths to the People of this country, with a view to bring about the peaceful abolition of alavery, have been so consistent with these principles; and that these doctrines and measures have been so signally overruled and blessed in furtherance of the cause of emancipation, republican liberty, and Christian freedom. Reflecting men can see that, amidst all the opposition, violence, threats, and machinations the opposition, violence, threats, and machinations of slaveholders, and their abettors, the cause of liberty has steadily advanced, and is about to be brought to a glorious consummation. And it ought to inspire the People of this country with organized in spire that evolve or this country with gratitude, that such a momentous moral reforma-tion, affecting the temporal and eternal welfare of millions of people in this country and coming millions of people in this country and coming generations, is to be achieved at no greater sacrifice. So deeply involved were the people of this country in the guilt of oppression and prejudice, that probably nothing short of murders under Lynch law, profligate expenditures of life and property, war, robbery, and conquest, and audacious attempts to defend, extend, and perpetuate slavery, would have aroused the people of the free States to a consideration of impending danger, and inspired them with a determination to avertit. Much as the unconstitutional annexation of Texas, with stitutional annexation of Texas, with the consequent war with Mexico, is deplored, this great calamity and ineffaceable national reproach will, we doubt not, be overruled for the downfall of the politicians who perpetrated the enormous evil, and for the arrestation and overthrow of American Slavery, for which the annexation and war were perfidiously brought about. "Hetaketh the wise in their own craftiness. \* Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee: the remainder of

very. We see in these auspicious events that the Almighty has been pleased to bless the instrumentality of those who early sounded the alarm, who have steadfastly advocated the cause of the oppressed, who have warned their countymen of the pressed, who have warned their countymen of the encroachments of the slaveocracy, who have expended their property and hazarded their lives in defence of the rights of man and the freedom inherited from our fathers. Had they faltered, had they payed less, had they used less moral suasion, had they acted inconsistently at the ballot-box, the nation and sympathizing Europe might not have witnessed the revolution now in progress for the deliverance of our country from galling servitude to the slave aristocrats, who have so long trampled upon their countrymen in chains, and been permitted for so many years to admir the affairs of this Government.

Among the instrumentalities used to stay in progress and put an end to the evils of slavery in this country, has been the consistent exercise of the elective franchise by the friends of human rights. They have inculcated the duty of electing good men to office; have rejected the unchristian sen-timent, that of two moral evils we may choose the when they vote as they pray; that duties are ours, and results are God's; that Christian elect-ors are, morally speaking, always successful when they have truth, righteousness, and the divine ap-probation, on their side; and that, sooner or later, probation, on their side; and that, sooner or later, it will be seen that fixedness of principle and unwavering adherence to Right, result in success and triumph. The power of the ballot-box has been felt by venal politicians, and will be felt until, by the Divine blessing, the friends of equal in the artenion in their majority stop the extension

rights arise in their majesty, stop the extension of Slavery, and, by the exercise of moral and po-litical power, put an end to the accursed system. In pursuance of this conviction, the representa-tives of the Liberty party in the United States, assembled at Buffalo, in October last, and with unusual unanimity nominated the Hon. John P. Hale and Hon. Liecester King for the offices of President and Vice President—fit representatives of the great principles for which they are contending, and well qualified to administer the government constitutionally and for the general welfare. The consistent and manly conduct of Mr. Hate in the Senate of the United States, since his nomination, has shown his constituents that their confidence was well placed, and has demonstrated that he is worthy to be the standard-bearer of the friends of Liberty throughout the

They denounce the Liberty men because they do not generally adopt their extreme views, just as the Garrisonians denounce them because they do not adopt their opposite extreme views. They denounce them, also, because they, not seeing the practicability of pressing successfully or advantageously a dozen or twenty distinct issues at once, prefer to make the one regarded by them as most important paramount to every other. The Albany Pairiot at Albany, and two or three other papers, repressent these citizens.

The abolition of slavery in the United States as a desirable thing, but are indisposed to make the Slavery question the paramount issue. These citizens differ widely from each other in their views of slavery. Some regard it as a political evil only; others, as a criminal. Some believe that Congress has power to abolish it throughout the country; others, that the jurisdiction of Caugress over the subject is confined to Territories, where the jurisdiction of the General Government is exclusive. Some would limit their efforts to the is exclusive. Some would limit their efforts to the is exclusive. Some would limit their efforts to the is exclusive. Some would limit their efforts to the is exclusive, some would limit their efforts to the is exclusive. Some would limit their efforts to the intervent of the window of proving for a third candidate. But while we approve their rising spirit of independance of the window of the candidate. The second of the candidate in the Liberty party, who used strenqous efforts to say, is endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty party, who used strenqous efforts to say, is endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty party, who used strenqous efforts to say, is endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty party, who used strenqous efforts to say, is endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty party, who used strenqous efforts to say, is endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty party, who used strenqous efforts to be is endorsed by a few individuals in the Liberty party, who while we approve their rising spirit of independence, let us listen not to these solicitations, let ence, let us listen not to these solicitations, let them proceed from whatever quarter they may. If you relinquish the high position you have attained by so much toil and sacrifice, you will jeopard the cause. Nay, if, to accommodate those who prefer to aim only at the non-extension of Slavery, you postpone the great work of Emanoipation, and substitute a new issue for the glorious one already made, and which has been so successfully maintained, you will injure those who now seek your alliance.

fully maintained, you will injure those who now seek your alliance.

You have associated, to use the sentiments of the Southern and Western Convention of 1845, not as partisans, but for the purpose of subserving Truth and Right; to oppose not merely the extension of Slavery, but to bring about, by all lawful and righteous nots, its complete overthrow. Your association is founded upon the great cardinal principle of true Democracy and of true Christianity—the brotherhood of the Human Family; you have resolved on waging war against slaveholding as the direct form of oppression, and then against every other species of tyranny and injustice; you are aiming to carry out the principles of Liberty in all its consequences, not as a mere Abolition party, but as a party that aims at the extinction of Slavery, because slaveholding is inconsistent with Christian and Republican principles—aiming at it not as an ultimate end, but as an illustrious era in the advancement of society an illustrious era in the advancement of society to be wrought out by its action and instrumen-

By asserting and maintaining these high and uncompromising principles you have, with God's blessing, made a deep impression upon your countrymen, commanded the respect of mankind, and induced large numbers of the considerate and patriotic adherents to the other political parties to pause, resolve on new associations, and take the first step in withstanding the encroachments of the Slave Power. Be it your privilege to go forward in the great work of political regeneration, to aim at a still higher standard, and to lead forward the allies of freedom, until liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. Do not, we beseech you, retract, under the pretence that you can thus urge on more effectually those who have just commenced the march of liberty. This is not the way to influence men, nor to preserve your own integrity. Sound philosophy By asserting and maintaining these high and to preserve your own integrity. Sound philosophy and practical experience show that those worthy to conquer must lead, and that they who are feel-ing the first aspirations of freedom will follow those who bear the loftiest standard.

those who bear the loftiest standard.

Is it said this is a "crisis"—a "special case"—
"unite this once," and the Liberty party hereafter can act efficiently as before? This is the stereotyped declaration on the eve of every Presidential election. You have, with but few exceptions, refused to listen to it heretofore. Refuse
compliance with it now. At every election, tempttions will be presented to restrone ection on the ations will be presented to postpone action on the great objects of your association, to carry some collateral issue; and thus friends or foes essay to collateral issue; and thus friends or foes essay to make you instrumental in achieving inferior good, at the expense of fundamental principles. You ought not to enter into compromises, barters, or substitutions. Profit by experience. Never risk the success of the cause by making an issue on a minor point. Adherence to principle has been your tower of strength. Instead of lowering your toward you have a lowering it. your tower of strength. Instead of lowering your standard, you have elevated it. Thus you have infused courage into your ranks, and gained the respect of other parties. Is it said, by uniting with the disaffected of the other political parties, wrath shalt thou restrain."

Thanks to an overruling Providence, the great body of the people of the free States are beginning to see that their rights and liberties are in jecture of the state of patriotic and resolute men are standing along from their parties and induce them, if successful now with your aid, to take hold of the work of emancipation? Numerically you are the smallest portion, and would be in danger of loging your identity as well as your induced. It is not you may instruct the work of emancipation?

are now superior to others. Besides, what will be your position if the party with which you are invited to merge yourselves should be unsuccessful? Like that of Samson in the prison house.

We cannot believe that any voter, entitled to the appellation of a friend to Liberty—we wish we could say we do not believe that any professing Christian—will, under any consideration, vote for a belligerent demagogue and aristocrat, or be carried away by popular excitement to aid in elevating to the highest office in the country a warrior destitute of civil qualifications, and whose reputation is derived from his successes as a practitioner in "the science of human butchery," in a war that his own partisans have styled unconstiwar that his own partisans have styled unconsti-tutional, unnecessary, disgraceful, and barbarous. Neither is it to be imagined that a single individ-ual who prizes liberty and abhors slavery, who loves peace and values our Christian institutions, will vote either for a slaveholder or one who is the creature of slaveholders, and who for personal aggrandizement, and the power to distribute the offices and treasure of the nation on political par-tisans, would plunge his country into a war with any nation with whom a quarrel could be provok-ed. Should this be the case, however, and a man answering either description be elected to the ed. Should this be the case, however, and a man answering cither description be elected to the Chief Magistracy, a lesson never to be forgotten will have been given to the young men of this country, teaching them that time-serving, office-seeking, and flattering demagoguism, or successful fighting for territory and slavery, are the tests of merit, and the qualifications for civil office, in the estimation of the People of the United States.

States.

Neither can we believe that any Liberty party Neither can we believe that any Liberty party man will cast his vote for a politician who has, when in power, proffered his aid to the slaveocracy of the country and the world, and who has not evinced any desire that the record should be expunged. Though ready to award due praise to him who has repeatedly and ably advocated the doctrine of the non-extension of slavery, we cannot believe that while he rests there, and is "decidedly exposed" to any important rejucioles edidedly exposed." cidedly opposed" to any important principles of the Liberty party, you will be instrumental in elevating him again to the Presidential chair. elevating him again to the Presidential chair.

But there are apprehensions that not a few disaffected Whigs and Democrats—men who refuse to bow the knee to party dictation; men who have independence and conscience; men who are opposed to the extension of slavery, to the elevation of a warrior, a slaveholder, or a demagogue; men who profess to abhor slavery, nay, who avow their belief in the truth of Anti-Slavery doctrines—will, after all, nominate and vote for some mere Wilmot Proviso man—this once—rather than meet the crisis manfully, and unite with the friends of Liberty in voting for one who goes not only for Liberty in voting for one who goes not only for the non-extension but for the non-existence of slavery on the American continent. Will not such listen to the voice of expostulation and en-treaty? A true-hearted friend and advocate of treaty? A true-hearted friend and advocate of Liberty stands before you as the nominated representative of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country. He has shown that he is honest, capable, and independent. Why not, then, unite with the friends of Liberty, in giving him the entire Anti-Slavery vote of the country? He might be elected; but if not, the demonstration made in favor of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," would be an electric shock to arouse the slumbering energies of our countrymen, and vibrate among the liberty-loving and liberty-achieving people of Europe. Is there a man in your ranks whose position at the present moment entitles him to more general favor and confidence, and who is more acceptable to the Anti-Slavery electors of the country, than John P. Hale? We think not; and are fully persuaded that it is more reasonable that

mating spirit of the National Government." It might be so still, even if the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, and Oregon and the vast Mexican territories continue free from alavery. Let us aim higher, and, while we oppose the spread of the lepresy, effect a cure of this most revolting and consuming disease upon the body politic. "Let us not suffer a knot of slaveholders forever to give law and prescribe the policy of the country." Rather "let virtuous men unite on the ground of mitersal moral principle, and the tyranny of party universal moral principle, and the tyranny of party will be crushed." To this end, be firm, united, will be crushed." To this end, be firm, united, progressive, unfinching, and persevere in the course marked out, "unangered and unawed." Continue to use moral suasion, cover the land as with autumnal leaves with Anti-Slavery publications, and with the speeches of the champions of Freedom in Congress; "preach, print, and pray," organize in school districts, in towns and villages; hold frequent meetings; go to other political meetings, to proselyte, and not to be proselyted; abandon not an inch of ground already acquired, but make aggressive movements. Invoke the aid abandon not an inch of ground already acquired, but make aggressive movements. Invoke the ald of the Pulpit, the Press, the Lyceum; above all, invoke the God of the oppressed—the God of our fathers—that he will make this indeed a Model Republic; that here all men may rejoice in equal rights. Let your acts infuse new enthusiasm into rights. Let your acts infuse new enthusiasm into the liberty-loving men across the Atlantic, until Europe, regenerated and disemintalled, shall esho the sublime language of our revolutionary patriots, "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In conclusion, brethren and friends, let it be your solemn and malterable determination, that

In conclusion, brethren and friends, let it be your solemn and unalterable determination, that while you will denounce no man who is in any way friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause, you will not be instrumental in his election to office, unless he adopts the distinguishing principles of the Liberty party; and, especially, that you will not go backward in the great Anti-Slavery reform, but, according to the ability given you, do all in your power to uphold the doctrines and measures to the maintenance and diffusion of which you have bledged yourselves before God and man.

ARTHUR TAPPAN. LUTHER LEE.
S. S. JOCELYN. J.W. C. PENNINGTO S. WILDE.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
C. B. RAY. ARNOLD BUFFUM. LEWIS TAPPAN. THOMAS RITTER. New York, July 1, 1848.

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 6, 1848.

GENERAL REVIEW-THE POSITION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY-UNION.

We call attention to the address, published i his number of the Era, from the Executive Comnittee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the Friends of Liberty, especially those elonging to the Liberty Party. This committee s appointed by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, not the Liberty Party, and it is the organ or agent of the former, not of the latter. It does not, therefore, speak with any other au-thority than that derived from the high character of the gentlemen composing it, and from their membership, as individuals, in the party. These onsiderations, however, entitle their views and insels to great respect.

We agree with these gentlemen, many of whom e are proud to recognise as personal friendsriends from whom it has rarely been our misfortune to differ-that experience has attested the oundness and importance of the doctrine of Aboition, as proclaimed in Great Britain, France, and the United States-that the measures devised to isseminate the doctrine in this country have been overruled for the furtherance of the cause of Christian Freedom-that the attention of the American People has been aroused by the aggresions of Slavery, and a growing spirit of resistance against them awakened throughout the nonslaveholding community - that the auspicious change of public sentiment now in progress, is in part due to the constancy of those pioneers in the Anti-Slavery cause, who devoted themselves to the work of awakening the country, when such and that the consistent exercise of the elective ranchise by the Liberty Party has exerted a most ealthful influence over the national politics. To HALE we cordially subscribe, and the appeal nade to liberty-loving voters to refrain from givng any support or countenance to the candidates of the old slavery-ridden parties, we hope may be effective. So far as they insist, too, upon the olicy of maintaining the existence and indepen ence of the Liberty Party during the present political canvass, we concur with them. But i elation to the course which the Party ought to oursue towards the Friends of Free Territory, ho, having separated from their respective paries, are now contemplating a general movemen against the exactions of the Slave Power, we are ompelled to dissent, without qualification.

Our policy, it is insisted, should be one not only independence, but separation. The Friends of Free Territory, it is said, limit their views and purposes to the restriction of Slavery; while Liberty men aim at its abolition. If the latter unite with the former on the single ground of, opposition to Slavery-Extension, it involves an abandor ment of their ground of, Slavery-Extinction.

We shall examine the argument in its premises and conclusion, believing the former to be un-

sound, and the latter a non-sequitur.

The Liberty Party, as a matter of fact, exist nly in the non-slaveholding States. Slavery in the slaveholding States is beyond the reach of its political action. The Constitution confers no ower on the former States to interfere with any of the laws or systems of the latter; nor does it onfer on the General Government any power to abolish the slavery of the States. This is the doctrine of the Liberty Party. It cannot, therefore with any show of reason or consistency, claim that its object, as a Party, is the abolition of slavery in the States. Political objects must be limited by political powers; political duties, by political reonsibilities. If the Liberty men, neither through their State Governments nor the General Governnent, can abolish slavery in the slaveholding States, such abolition cannot be the object of their organization, acting as a Party. We are respon sible, as voters, for the institution or authorization of Slavery in all Territories belonging to the United States. We are responsible for the slavery that is permitted to exist on the high seas under the American flag. We are responsible for the slave trade at the capital of the nation. We are responsible for whatever intervention there my be on the part of the General Government in fostering slavery, or enforcing any of its preten-sions or claims. These responsibilities determine our duties, as voters in non-slaveholding States. We are bound to withdraw the authority and anotion the General Government from the system of slavery, wherever or however they are given-in other words, to divorce it from slavery. This divorce, then, is the real object of the Liberty Party. It is this, and no other. Slavery in the District of Columbia exists by authority of the friends of freedom made for giving the answer to Federal Government. Repeal the Federal law which upholds it, and it ceases. Slavery demands the enforcement of its claims by the Pederal Government on foreign Governments for fugitive for the highest office in the nation, pledged openslaves, or compensation therefor.

y, as a political organization. The abolition of ion, acting in the free States. The direct

But how a political organization which disclaims any political power to abolish slavery in the States, can avow with consistency or reason that its object is such abolition, we cannot under stand. It is not denied that such an organization, by the discussions and agitations to which it gives birth, must augment Auti-Slavery sentiment, and in this way promote indirectly and ultimately the abolition of all slavery, but this is not the object

of its political action.

There is but one way in which, holding the nstitutional views it does, it can make this its object—and that is, by proposing as its great measure, an amendment of the Constitution designed to make the work of emancipation a na-

Let it be remembered, however, that while this is the true, legitimate scope of the Liberty party, as a political organization, its members, if they please, can unite themselves to any moral association for the abolition of slavery in the United States and throughout the world. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti-Slavery Society, are associations of this kind. When they propose the Abolition of Slavery everywhere, as their object, it is legitimate—they seek it alone by agitation and dis-

When, therefore, we see men in a Liberty Party Convention refusing to concentrate their efforts on any one or all of the legitimate objects of their organization, because, as they say, it is necessary first to "lay the axe at the root of the tree," that is, to abolish slavery throughout the country, we feel that they have mistaken their place and their vocation. They have mistaken political party for a benevolent society, and themselves for politicians. They will not strike at the evil which lies within the scope of their po litical power, but are constantly declaiming an evil over which, as political party men, they have no power. Let them use the instruments ties they have, and then talk-but not stand idly declaiming, when they should be laboring at what their hands find to do.

The object of the Liberty party being the di orce of the Government from Slavery, which includes, of course, the suppression of the evil where it exists by Federal authority, and its prevention where it is sought to be established in Federal Territory, it follows, that in concentrating for a season its labors for the last-named purse, so far from losing sight of its great object it is attending strictly to it.

But, admitting that the General Governme had power to abolish slavery in the States, and that the great object of the Liberty party is such abolition, the inference of the argument we are combating, is a non tequitur. Mexico was the great object of General Scott—did he lose sight of it when he concentrated his forces at Vera Cruz, and formed a temporary junction with the naval forces to aid him in landing the army, and bombarding the city? The summit of the mount is the final aim of the weary traveller who climbs its steeps. Can he reach it but by steps? To extend slavery is to augment its power, and multiply obstacles to its abolition. To restrict it, is to weaken its power, and pave the way for its abolition. Slavery-restriction, then, is a necessary step towards slavery-extinction. To unite ovement for the former is to open the way

for the latter.

This seems so plain and practical, that we are ashamed to insist upon it, or illustrate it further. s concerned, is unsound. The union of Liberty men in a general movement to prevent the extentheir main object, whether that be the divorce of the General Government from all slavery, or the abolition of slavery in the whole country by Fed-

The question now is, concerning the expedien

cy, mode, and terms of such a union. What is the imminent danger that threa us? The annexation of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, has given an almost irresistible tum to the Slave Power in this country. We open now upon a new volume in our history. Slavery existed in the countries named, and it was claimed, with some show of decency, that it was not proper to disturb the existing state of things. Let it alone, was the only demand. But the negotiations with Great Britain and the war with Mexico have resulted in the acquisition of a territory larger than that which constituted the area of the original States of this Union-a territory out of which we may expect to see no less than twenty States erected, composing nearly half our territory, and constituting the final home of Civilization, after its circuit from Eastern Asia. westwardly round the world. What now is the demand? That this immense, magnificent territo ry should be thrown open by the Federal Government to the blasting, manifold curses of Eternal Slavery. Yield to this demand, and the national sanction, with an emphasis and prominence never before given, is bestowed on the system of chattel-slavery. The power of the slaveholding caste at once becomes ungovernable. Of slavery, the growth will be steady, indefinite, enormous There may be decline in parts of the Northern slave States, but this will be effected only by the transfer of its victims to the Southwest, and the continual expansion of the Monster Iniquity there. Reject this demand, and the seal of National Reprobation is stamped upon the entire system. The power and pride of the slaveholding caste are broken; and all through the slave-holding States the public mind will begin to move for their relief from the oppressive burden of thriftless, unpaid labor. The question is. Shall the demand be complied with, or rejected? This is a question of transcendent importance, and imme-diate interest—a question in which North and South, Free and Bond, Liberty men, Whigs and Democrats, the Life that now teems on our Atlan tic slope and from the Alleghanies to the Mis sissippi, as well as the Life that shall swarm hereafter beyond the Mississippi, and, still further, on the illimitable shores of the Pacific are all deeply, vitally interested. It is a question to be decided by the votes of the People of this country, two-thirds of whom live in the free states, three-fourths of whom are non-slavehold ers, the interests of all of whom depend upon its ecision in favor of Humanity, Justice, and Free

this great question, which God and Humanity rely, or by their principles and position, to unlock this new, vast empire to Slavery. The result, as might have been expected, is, disaffection, schism.
Multitudes of right-minded men, spurning party
thraldom, and bent alone on settling this Grand Question against Oppression, are proposing a union of all voters, without distinction of Party, on this one issue, for this one canvass; and convinced of the obdurate servitity of their Par-ties, abandaned them that they might strike the mere efficiently for Freedom, the appeal is spe-cially made. Their help, their countenance, their

ed) make to this? No-we will have no union the abolition of its slavery.

A few Liberty men, believing that the Constitution confers on the General Government the you will agree to such a platform of principles, power to abolish State slavery, have seconded and

To be more specific. We must remember what

is due to JOHN P. HALR. He has been true to us. and to the country: we must be true to him. If porary or permanent, before the Convention at Buffalo, as an act of grace, so that its proceedings might be without constraint, or, after that Convention, because its proceedings had resulted in about a more perfect union between the friends of freedom, that act must be spontaneous on the part of our candidate, the dictate of his own unbiassed judgment. Having forced a position upon him, honor requires us to stand by him until he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. If he should see proper, for the sake of removing every hindrance to a general union, to send in to the National Liberty Committee a letter of declination, sound policy would require that it be conditional, subect to the decision of a delegated Convention of the Party that nominated him. That Committee would have no right to accept or reject, but, we presume, it would feel bound to call such a Conention of the Party. The meeting might be appointed in Buffalo, at a date two days later than he time for the meeting of the great Mass Convention of the Friends of Free Territory. This would afford an opportunity for the Liberty men to attend the latter Convention, and their position would be one of entire safety-for, in their own Convention, having the proceedings of the Mass Meeting before them, they could decide intelligently in view of the principles avowed, and the andidates selected, whether to accept or refuse Mr. Hale's declination-if, what is not improbable. Mr. Hale were not himself the very candidate But, he might deem it advisable to postpone ac-

tion till after the Convention at Buffalo, letting it be distinctly understood that he would not stand in the way of union, should its proceedings be such as were demanded by the crisis.

Now, as to the principles which should be af irmed by such a Convention. The Convention of the Friends of Free Territory in Ohio, assembled at Columbus on the 21st, passed a series of resolutions, of which we quote the following: "2. Resolved, That the Proviso of Jefferson, prohibiting the existence of slavery after 1800 in and Northern, the votes of six States, Southern and Northern, the votes of six States, twenty-three delegates in Congress to three States, and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory by the Ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by Congress, and the entire history of that period, clearly shows that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend or nationalize, but to limit and localize slavery; and to this policy, which ought never to have been departed from, the Government ought immediately to return. "3. Resolved, That our fathers ordained the

Constitution of the United States to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, but expressly denied to the Government which they created all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, o property, without due legal process. "4. Resolved, That, in the judgment of this

"A. Resolved, I had, in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no power to institute slavery; and that no such power can be found among those specially conferred by the Constitution, or derived by implication from them.

"5. Resolved, That Congress, having no power to authorize slavery in the Territories, is bound by every consideration of reason, justice, sound policy, and constitutional obligation, to prohibit its introduction. We claim the Territories under the guarantee. territory; and our answer is, no more slave States, no more slave territory."

"8. Resolved, That we repose full confidence in

the wisdom, patriotism, and firmness of John Mc-Lean. His opinions that Slavery can exist only by virtue of special law—that the common law, national lam, and law of nature, are opposed to it—that the relation of master and slave is an unnatural and artirelation of master and souve is an unnatural and con-ficial relation, created by the municipal law, and con-sequently comot exist beyond the binding influence of such law—and that Congress has no power to constitute slavery anywhere—meet our war and heartiest concurrence."

We say distinctly for ourselves, that if the Convention at Buffalo will reaffirm these resolutions, or adopt others, embracing the same principles, we shall be entirely satisfied; and if a candidate were selected, honest and capable, fairly and openly representing these principles, who of the friends of freedom than JOHN P. HALE, we could heartily support him, subject, however, to the obligations of honor under which we feel ourselves to a candidate whom we have aided in setting up, and who, in his brief Senatorial course. has already commanded the admiration of the

country. plate, not the fusion of the Liberty Party in any other, but simple cooperation, in a given set of circumstances-cooperation as a Party. We would maintain its independent, distinctive character, but not hold it separate, insulated. The Friends of Free Territory do not properly constitute Party-they are seceding members from the Old Parties. What form of organization they may hereafter adopt - whether they will return, t some extent, to their old organizations, or reorgan-ize as Whigs and Democrats, on the Anti-Slaver; basis, or merge all issues in a new, permanent Party, or unite with the Liberty Party, and en large its basis-we know not. Hence, sound policy requires that in this temporary union, for specific purpose, we should maintain our distinct ive character, ready to resume the policy of separate action, should circumstances demand it.

Against such a union as we propose, we cann see a single valid argument. If we decline it, we may frustrate a movement against the propagandism of Slavery, which otherwise might prove suc cessful. God forbid that so fearful a respons bility as that should rest upon us! We canno expect to influence, or give tone to, this great movement, if we hold ourselves aloof. Pioneers must be men of Progress, or they will soon be left hors du combat. Nor can we see the force of the argument against union, drawn from our former refusals to cooperate with the old parties. In 1844, for example, we were asked to joi

with the Whig party on the Texas issue. This was an unwarrantable request. A slaveholder, who had signalized himself by his hostility to all our objects, was the nominee of that Party. His views on annexation were fluctuating and unsound. The Party, as such, was not agreed in itself on the issue—and it is utterly false that it pretended to put forth as one of its principles fixed opposition to the extension of slavery.

In 1848, we are asked, not to merge ourselve in a Pro-Slavery Party - not to vote for a Pro-

Slavery candidate, or any candidate at all-not to stake our all on a fictitious, lying issue - but, to unite, as a distinct party, with multitudes of seceders from the pro-slavery parties, and to consult with them as to the selection of a candidate who shall be the best, most effective representative of direct, open, wholesale opposition to the extension of Slavery. How wise men can argue from on of these cases to the other, pleading for the adop tion of the same policy in circumstances totally

one, we feel too deeply our responsibilities, to keep silence in such a crisis as this. Considerations of delicacy would have restrained us from he not himself indicated in his letter of accept-ance such a crisis, and the propriety, when it arman, likely to accept the nomination of the Convention to be held at Buffalo, who, in our judgment, would command a more cordial support from the People "THE CASTING DOWN OF THRONES."

A SERMON BY ALBERT BARNES, OF PHILADEL An able writer in the Westminster Review, in an article upon the Revolution of Europe, says, in view of its stupendous results, "the term revolution is too feeble to express the magnitude of We say, then, such a union is expedient, and the change that has taken place—a change which the terms of it we have indicated in a very genquately depict. We seem to have stood as witnesses to the opening of the seventh seal; as listeners to the sounding of the seventh trumpet, and the words that rise to our lips are those of an act of declination should seem necessary, tem- the Apocalypse: 'I saw a mighty angel take a stone, like a great millstone, and cast it into the sea, saying, thus with violence shall Babylon be cast down, and be found no more at all." It was doubtless with something of this impression of the selection of a true man, calculated to bring the sublimity of the scenes now enacting throughout the civilized world, that the able and distinguished author of the discourse before us selected as the text for his eloquent commentary that remarkable passage from the vision of Daniel: "I beheld till the thrones were cast down and the Ancient of Days did sit."

The Discourse opens with natural and appro-

priate reflections upon the wonderful changes

now going on in the Kingdoms of the Old World.

The text refers to an important change in human

affairs, destroying an ancient form of domination, to be succeeded by the direct reign of the Most High himself, and it is chosen as the most fitting expression of the actual state of the world at the present time. "If," says the writer, "there is any single phrase that will best characterize the events now occurring abroad, it is 'THE CASTING DOWN OF THRONES. They are the result of a simultaneons and almost miraculous rising of millions of minds, as of one mind, against those who have occupied these hereditary seats of authority; a dissolution of the spell which bound nations in the belief of the divine right of kings; a conviction that will no longer be suppressed in immense masses of mind, in different kingdoms, and under different dynasties, that the source of power is in the people, and that they have an inalienable right to exercise that power. It is appropriate to consider this as a stage in the world's progress in the introduction of the reign of God, and of that form in which He shall rule over men in the high condition to which the race is to be elevated." He then proceeds to argue, with great force and clearness, from reason and Revelation, the doctrine of Democracy, in opposition to that of Aristocracy and Despotism. He takes the true ground-a manly and hearty recognition of the equality of the human race. He advocates universal suffrage, and the utmost freedom of the press and discussion. Agitation does not alarm him; for he looks upon the dead calm of a community or nation, as the very state which Satan wishes for, and which God abhors. There is a brave and hopeful spirit in his Discourse-an entire freedom from sectarian narrowness and distrust of humanity. His is not the language of a conservative priest, clinging to old abuses, and dreading at every change that his own craft will suffer-it is that of a generous and enlightened We are not disposed to doubt the fact that the example of the United States—the successful experiment of our Democracy—is exerting a power-

Christian man, confident of the final triumph of Truth and Justice, looking with hope to the unrolling leaves of the Book of God's Providence, and listening, without fear, to the sounding of rumpets and the breaking of seals. It is the voice of a Christian Reformer-hailing the progress of liberty and truth, rejoicing with emancipated man, and bearing on his heart before God the cause of all who struggle for their rights. The radicalism of the Sermon on the Mount breathes through his Discourse, exposing and conlemning whatever of the old leaven of feudalism and aristocracy remains among ourselves. He notices the inequality of the suffrage in some of the Southern States, and the deprivation of the and privileges of citizenship; and justly remarks: We may wage war against the right; we may set up barriers against it; we may make use of ancient prejudice, or ancient customs; but the theory of liberty is in favor of universal suffrage, and ultimately the theory will prevail. When the throne falls, the power passes into the hands of the people-no longer recognising rank, and grade, and color; and it is in vain to attempt to check its progress, as it moves among the masses of men. France, almost as if by miracle, struck at once into the true notion of liberty, when the throne fell, like Minerva leaping from the head of Jupiter in full perfection; and whether she has now firmness, and virtue, and intelligence enough to maintain it, or not, that is the idea to which the world is coming, and to which it must come, if it could not rear the throne of despotism again." Following out the subject, and showing that, so far as the demolition of royal hereditary power goes to emancipate one man, it goes to emancipate all so far as it raises one to the dignity of a freeman, it, in principle, raises all; that, so far as it breaks the fetters of one, it breaks those of all, immediately or prospectively. The author concludes that, although in our country the universal application of the principle has been strongly arrested, and millions are still held as slaves, the mighty example of France will not be lost upon us, and that with her we must soon confess that, if it is wrong for kings to tyrannize over men, it is wrong for any man to do it. His closing remarks on this point, while they present

humiliating view of the actual social and political position of our country, are yet full of hope and ncouragement: "There is such a singular incongruity between the declaration in the instrument which proclaims our freedom, 'that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and the doctrine and the fact that millions are held in servitude; there is such an incongruity in reading and proclaiming this throughout the land, and dwelling upon it as a 'self-evident' truth, and in the same breath proclaiming the doctrine that there are now as many millions in our own counof perpetual bondage; and there is such a fell and chilling difficulty in expressing congratula-tion to a foreign people because they all are free, while we enslave millions in our own bosom, that the eyes will yet be open upon inconsistencies and absurdities so glaring, and the world will begin to ask, whether we mean to teach that liberty is to ask, whether we mean to teach that liberty is the right of man as such, or only our own right; whether we mean to rejoice that it is extended to others, or only that it is ours. But the world does not go backward on this point. They that rejoice with France; they that exult with the hope that Europe will be emancipated; they that express sympathy with the elevation of man when thrones are prostrated, are holding up a sentiment which will yet emancipate every human being from oppression and bondage. And to that the world is coming—and God speed the day."

This Discourse is not an apprecaping sign of the

This Discourse is not an unmeaning sign of the imes. It was the folly, the pride, the anti-Christian selfishness, and creed-worship, of what is known as orthodox Christendom, at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, which left the advocacy of Freedom, and the Democracy of the New Testament, to the hands of infidelity. From the Roman Pontiff down to the New England Presbyterian minister, the priesthood of thodoxy, with exceptions indeed, took the side of power against the people, of Aristocracy against emocracy. Even up to the present time, the bitterest opponents of Abolitionists have been of this class. The descendants of the great-hearted Puritans of the men who formed the forlorn hone of Freedom's battle in the seventeenth centuryhave strangely enough proved to be the conserva-tives of our day. In the struggle now going on, involving the very principles of liberty for which Cromwell fought and Baxter wrote, they have that when, on being asked his profession or emcontinued to place themselves where the cavaliers and bishops stood in the time of Charles the planter, and owned a large number of slaves, and bishops stood in the time of Charles the
First. We rejoice to see, however, indications
like that afforded by this Discourse, of an awakening of the old freedom-loving spirit of the
Roundheads and the Covenanters—the spirit of
the Bunyans and the Miltons, the Baxters and
the Bosswicks—

planter, and owned a large manner
the Hungarian nobles in attendance congratuthe Hung

"The men whose dust cries, 'Sparta, live again!" The slandered Calvinists of Charlee's time!" Let this spirit prevail; let the orthodox hurches of the free States become imbued with it, through the faithfulness and zeal of such men s Beecher, and Barnes, and Bushnell, and Lovejoy, and the spell in which slavery now holds the great ecclesiastical and political organizations of the country will be broken. The energy, the daring, the stubborn perseverance of the early Puritans, has been transmitted to their descendants; add but to this their radical and reformatory spirit, their hate of tyranny, and love of freedom, and Democracy in America, now a sarcasm and a mockery, will soon become a glorious

> For the National Era. LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

BY ISAAC JULIAN.

When, recent from the hand of God. Man trod erect Earth's virgin sod, In harmony with Nature's laws, His soul exempt from guilty flaws, With upward tendencies of thought, His lofty destiny he sought—
Even then thank'd God that he was free. Then own'd the love of "LIBERTY.

When exiled from his Eden home, Forlorn mid desert scenes to roam, Even in the dread behest of Heaven He saw a solemn lesson given: In grisly Death's remorseless sway, urning all men alike to clay-Levelling all to one degree, He read all men's "EQUALITY."

When age on age had roll'd away, Man, struggling in the march of mind, Had yet his highest bliss to find: And lo! Christ's words of peace and love Begin the holy work to move; While Heav'n and Earth arouse to see The wonder of "Fraternity."

Hail! lovely words of Hope and Power! Earth, disenthralled shall be your dower!
Before your high redeeming sway,
All chains shall fall—all thrones decay:
Triumph, long-suff'ring Friends of Man!
Unknowing kindred, tongue, or clan;
Come forth! and shout with gen'rous rage
The Watchwords of Earth's noblest Age! Linn County, Iowa, June 5, 1848.

## OUR DIPLOMACY-TROUBLE ABROAD.

The Democratic Review for this month has an article on the affairs of Portugal, in which it is stated, with no slight degree of exultation, that Colonel Hopkins, our minister to that Court had been applied to, by persons high in authority. for copies of our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the General Government and those of the States, and that in the discussions of the Chambers frequent allusions were made to the institutions of the United States. The writer argues from this, that the influence of the Republic is acting with great power upon the people of Europe; and that this beneficial influence might be vastly increased by giving salaries to our consular agents, and transforming our diplomatists of the second class into Ministers Plenipotentiary. Undoubtedly we are the People, and, lest wisdom should perish with us, we are called upon to "magnify our office."

ful influence upon the civilized world. It is obvious to all. But in one all-important matter our country seems to be "more honored in the breach than in the observance" of her example. We do not hear of any compliments paid by European republicanism to that "peculiar institution" of ours, which has been so sacredly cherished and nurtured that it has grown to an overshadowing magnitude, until, like the tree of the Chaldean's vision, "the sight thereof reacheth unto the ends its favor-no decrees of Provisional Governments gladden our hearts with the announcement, that, considering that slavery is the corner-stone of the republican edifice, it is from henceforth established in the name of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." We have not learned that the bourgeois of Vienna, or Berlin, or the lazzaroni of Italy, or the blouses of the Parisian faubourgs, have made any demand upon King or Kaiser, improvised Government or Chamber of Deputies, for the in troduction of this American institution. We do not just now particularly recollect that any one of the numerous processions and peripatetic manifestations of the people in the Old World has delighted the eyes of our corps diplomatique, by bearing aloft the motto of "Slavery or Death! It strikes us, on the contrary, that there has been a marked and significant discrimination on the part of the European revolutionists and imitators of our republicanism. Our favorite institution is unceremoniously rejected everywhere. Louis Blanc, sitting in noisy incubation upon schemes of labor, in the Luxembourg, hatched some queer projects-but nothing like the whip and no-pay system, so much in favor on our side of the water.

Nay, the worst remains to be told. Instead of following our lead and our light, in this important matter, the new republics are actually retrograding. Under the government of Charles X and Louis Philippe, the redeeming feature of negro slavery relieved and made tolerable the otherwise ugly aspect of monarchical institutions Now, the Lamartines and the Aragos and Ledru Rollins, with a single spurt of the pen, have abolished slavery, insulting the United States in the grossest manner, by declaring that the institution is part and parcel of the despotism and kingcraft which they have overthrown, and "a flagrant violation of the republican dogma." Where was our Minister, that he did not protest against this outrage, as his predecessor, Cass, did against the treaty for the suppression of that important adjunct of slavery, the foreign slave trade? There has been somewhere a gross dereliction of duty, manifestly. Then, again, what do we hear from Portugal, where, according to the Democratic Review, our institutions are so eagerly examined by "persons high in authority?" A decree from the Minister of Marine, appointing a committee to prepare a plan for the total abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions! What from Germany, fermenting, like its beer, with new republicanism? A society of abolition propagandism, composed of learned professors, statesmen, and divines, just established for the express and avowed purpose of acting upon the slave system of the United States, through the German emigrants, who are fast filling up our new States and

grants, who are tast nature of the recessity of using our utmost efforts for the abolition of slavery, as the
most dreadful evil ever inflicted upon man, and
of unutterable misery to millions of

most dreadful evil ever inflicted upon man, and the source of unutterable misery to millions of mankind;

"Persuaded that it has now become a sacred duty for the German people to unite with other nations in endeavoring to exterminate this high treason against the human race;

"Impressed, moreover, with the conviction that it is our duty to preserve our countrymen, emigrating to countries where slavery exists, from its foul contamination;

"And having been repeatedly called upon by friends in the United States to assist in opposing the system of slavery which obtains there—

friends in the United States to assist in opposing
the system of slavery which obtains there—
"We the undersigned, have constituted ourselves into a provisional committee, for the organization of a German Society for the abolition of

What from Austrie and Hungary? A few years ago, we remember seeing in the papers a letter from an American travelling in Europe, who, writing from Vienna, states that he had a

### PREDICTION FULFILLED TO THE LETTER.

Well come out. Every one of these revolutions are involved in the property of the common and its property of the common are involved in the property of the

our functionaries, or the United States of America will be soon the sole supporter of "the cornerstone of the republican edifice," rejected by all the other nations of the earth.

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

Several new subscribers, and a few old ones who delayed to renew immediately on the expiration of the term to which they had paid, have requested back numbers. We cannot supply them. We shall this week print a sufficient number to supply new subscriptions received this month.

### VOTE ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY. The following was the final vote in the Senate

on the ratification of the treaty: YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis of Massachu-

former, we shall live at peace with all the world, contented with our present limits, without seeking new territories to conquer and annex. If the latter, we shall have a continuance of the ambitious and aggressive policy which has characterized the present Administration. The issue is distinctly not an interest of events in the Future seems to us plain; but, after all, we may prove a very shallow seer. If a Whig Nominating Convention be held at all, there is only one ground on which it can harmonize; and that is, the non-acquisition of any territory at all, or the total exclusion of the slavery question." ed the present Administration. The issue is dis-tinctly put, and is acknowledged by the leading Democratic papers. For instance, the Post of this morning says: 'The policy of TERRITORIAL EXPANSION, approved in the result of the election of 1844, vill now be either reversed or reaffirmed?"

This may have been true before the noming tion of Van Buren. But the case may now be stated thus:

Either Zachary Taylor or Martin Van Buren will be the next President of the United States-If the former, we may live in peace with all the world, although he did suggest the march of the army to the Rio Grande, and did do all he could to aid the Administration in a war pronounced by the Whigs to be one of conquest and aggression If the latter, we certainly shall live at peace with all the world, for his policy has always been essentially pacific, and he lost his nomination in 1844, on account of his noble stand against the violent and indefinite expansion of our territory.

## THE NEW YORK EAGLE.

"After a temporary suspension, this paper makes its appearance before us in a new form, with the names of Hale and King at the head of its columns for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and declares its objects to be 'to proclaim the Transu unhesitatinely, courageously to possible—to elevate men individually in their so-cial condition, by elevating them collectively—to render unto Capital the things which are Capital's, and unto Labbr the things which are Labor's—to do away with all monopolies in the means neces-sary for the proper enjoyment of life and liberty— to promote principles of peace, harmony, and love, among men, and thus hasten the time when 'swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks'—to serve Humanity. spears into pruning hooks'—to serve Humanity, in well grounded faith, and by corresponding well-directed action—to obtain an honest living.

National Land Reformer.

We have received one number of this paper. It is conducted with ability and spirit. The editor can support Mr. Hale with consistency, for this gentleman, we feel warranted in saying, is fully in favor of the inalienability of the homestead, and the freedom of the public lands to actual set

# AN INTELLIGENT JURY.

The editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerner, who

The editor of the Richmond (Va.) Southerser, who is position, circumstances, habits, and associations, must be presumed to be favorable to its extension; and the most interest of a jury in a litigated case of long standing:

"About dark, the sovereign arbiters came down, the way they went up, and stood in court. The clerk called their names, and then asked them what they had been about, and in whose favor they had cast judgment. The foreman, with great dignity and savity of manner, replied:

"The defendants have got the case." Here the counsels for the parties wanted to know which party it was they called the defendants. The jury looked at one another with bewildered eyes and blank faces, to find their whereabout. The lawyers still pressing the matter, several of them said for one party and several for another. At last, one of the jury said, we gin it to the wimmins; and then they alt and, "Yes, that' sit. This decision led to such laughing and swearing as we never knew over any jury verdict. The parties threw away the jury's judgment, and complaint to make against this paper. In opposition of our general rule, we published the prospectus of Dr. Bailey, as forwarded to un, and noticed in the most favorable terms, such as the talent embodied in the wordshed terms, such as the talent embodied in the wordshed terms, such as the talent embodied in the wordshed terms, such as the talent embodied in the wordshed terms, such as the talent embodied in the wordshed to is not common. In some few instances we have dropped papers from our list, without knowing that they published our prospectus, but, on being afterwards apprised of the mistake, have caused tham to be restored. Our exchange list is so overgrown, that mistakes of this kind are almost manyolable.

This is rather unjust. The complaint alluded the intensional propers of the prospectus of the prospectus

may be change before the fall of 1848.

"If," it says, "the election were to come on at this time, it is probable the Era might be right in saying his election would be 'sure,' for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and all the West and South, would give him a majority either in a Whig Convention or at the polls, leaving New York and New England to follow or not; but this may not be so next year. Let us hope for the best. We need scarcely add, that, as far as parties are concerned, we look to the Whig party as the chief agency to be relied upon in maintaining good government, and in resisting the errors and abuses which constantly threaten the welfare of the country."

Sth. Resolved, That we repose inti connecs in the purity, wisdom, patriotism, and firmness, of John McLean. His opinions that "slavery could exist only by virtue of a special law," that "the common law, national law, and law of nature, are opposed to it," that "the relation of master and slave is an unnatural and artificial relation, created by the municipal law, and, consequently, cannot exist beyond the binding influence of such law," and "that Congress has no power to constitute slavery anywhere," meet our warmest approval and heartiest concurrence.

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"Nothing but death, positive declination, or shameful defeat,\* can prevent Gen. Taylor from being the candidate of the Whigs. But great generals are never shot; nor do they ever decline high honor; and as for defeat, that is out of the question. What, then, can prevent his nomina-

"The Journal, with all its anti-slavery feeling, "The Journal, with all its anti-slavery feeling, will ratify this nomination when made, and that, too, upon principle! So we predict, not lightly, or to give offence, but upon sufficient grounds.

"Suppose the General nominated, he or his Democratic opponent must be elected. But, says the Journal, 'we look to the Whig party as the chief agency to be relied upon in maintaining good government, and in resisting the errors and abuses which constantly threaten the welfare of the country.' Would it be willing to weaken this party by schism? risk the defeat of its candidate, or promote the success of the rival party,

Convention, as follows:

"The course of events in the Future see

party? The spirit of compromise, as it is called, which is in truth the spirit of sacrifice for the sake of the party, will fall upon it. It, too, will have its National Convention. General Cass will leave it to be inferred by his Northern Cass will leave it to be inferred by his Northern supporters that he favors the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, but he will render himself acceptable to the South by opposing the agitation of it, on precisely the same grounds on which he rested his opposition last winter, and also by a distinct recognition of the right of the States to manage their own concerns; and so he will be the compromise candidate, on whom all sections of the Democracy may rally."

20th. Resolved, (on motion Mr. J. A. Briggs, of Cuyahoga,) That we demand for the people of the West an adequate system of River and Harbor Improvement, and we firmly believe that the ascendency of the Slave Power in the National Councils has hitherto constituted the chief obstacle to the adoption of such a system.

21st. Resolved, (on motion Mr. J. A. Briggs, of Cuyahoga,) That we demand for the people of the West an adequate system of River and Harbor Improvement, and we firmly believe that the ascendency of the Slave Power in the National Councils has hitherto constituted the chief obstacle to the adoption of such a system.

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What was prediction in 1847, is fact in 1848. Both Conventions have nominated the candidates we named, and each has adopted the precise poli cy we pointed out, one year ago.

\* Unless, indeed, Gen. Scott's victories should draw of some of the enthusiasm now felt for Gen. Taylor.

# THE OHIO FREE TERRITORY CONVENTION.

The following admirable resolutions were adopted by the great Convention of the Friends of Free Territory of the State of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 22d June. The platform is broad enough for all the friends of freedom to rally upon in the present crisis.

Resolutions Adopted by the Independent State Free Territory Congention of Ohio, held at Columbus, June 22d, 1848. Whereas we have assembled in Convention

Whereas we have assembled in Convention as the Friends of Freedom, Free Territory, and Free Labor, willing and desirous to cooperate with any party thoroughly resolved and inflexibly determined to prevent no farther extension of slavery, and to resist the alarming aggressions of the Slave Power, but prepared also, in the event that each of the great political parties should nominate candidates unfaithful to Freedom, to act as befits men determined to resist, by all constitutional means, the introduction of slavery into National Territories;

means, the introduction of slavery into National Territories;
And whereas the Convention, styling itself Democratic, assembled at Baltimore, on the 22d day of May, 1848, nominated for the Presidency Lewis Cass, whose recent ardent friendship for the Wilmot Proviso has been suddenly converted into decided hostility, by the operation of Presidential aspirations; and the Convention, styling itself Whig, assembled at Philadelphia, on the 7th day of June, 1848, nominated for the Presidency Zachary Taylor, a large slaveholder of the extreme South, who has never avowed a sentiment in favor of the restriction of slavery, but, from his position, circumstances, habits, and associations, must be presumed to be favorable to its extension;

Buren, George Rathhum, and their associates, by their indomitable courage and inflexible perseverance, in leading the New York Democracy against the combined forces of Hunkerism and Slavery, have entitled themselves to the admiration of all Lovers of Freedom and Haters of Despotism.

10th. Resolved, That the independent and fearless speech and conduct of Joshua R. Giddings, John G. Palfrey, Amos Tuck, jun., and David Wilmot, and their worthy colleagues in Congress, in opposition to the demands of the Slave Power, and of Henry Wilson and Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, of Lewis D. Campbell, D. R. Tilden, and Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, in opposition to the nomination of General Taylor in the Philadelphia Convention, meet our cordial approval, and correctly express the determination of the freemen of the free States.

11th. Resolved, That John P. Hale—the first REBEL against Hunkerism and Slavery in the Democratic party, and the first victors over their combined powers—by his bold and uncompromising defence, in the Senate of the United States, of free speech, free printing, free soil, and free labor, against the aggressions of the Slave Power, has won for himself the enduring confidence and affection of all-true-hearted Americans.

12th. Resolved, That we recognise as valid that interpretation of the doctrine of free soil which assures to actual settlers, under suitable limitations, the free grant of reasonable portions of the

Lyman, of Cuyanoga county, he a state inde-pendent Committee, authorized to act for the In-dependent Friends of Freedom, Free Territory, and Free Labor, until the appointment of their successors by a subsequent State Convention; and that they be authorized to fill their own vacancies and appoint corresponding members in each county.

county.
19th. Resolved, That, for the advancement of 19th. Resolved, That, for the action our cause, we put our frust in God, and invoke his guidance in our efforts for the redemption from the voke of the Slave of our country from the yoke of the

Power. 20th. Resolved, (on motion Mr. J. A. Briggs, of

cendency of the Slave Power in the National Councils has hitherto constituted the chief obstacle to the adoption of such a system.

21st. Resolved, (on motion of P. Bliss, of Lorain,) That a newspaper, devoted to Freedom, Free Territory, Free Labor, be established in the city of Columbus, and we pledge ourselves to extend its circulation.

22d. Resolved, That the proceedings and addresses of this Convention be published in all the Independent papers of the State, in favor of Free Soil for Freedom, and also in pamphlet form; and that we earnestly recommended to each coun-

and that we earnestly recommended to each county in the State to take efficient measures for the circulation of the proceedings and address to the people of Ohio in every county and district.

## OHIO STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

This Convention met in Columbus in the hall f the House of Representatives, on the 22d, the day following the meeting of the State Free Territory Convention. A. A. Guthrie, of Muskingum, was called to preside. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, and J. D. Taylor, of Summit county.

eloquently addressed by Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, and J. D. Taylor, of Summit county.

"The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which, after some discussion upon the 2d and 3d, were all adopted with great unanimity.

"The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"I Resolved, That we cannot, consistently with our principles as Liberty men, support any candidate for Governor, or other office, who either expressly or by silence gives his sanction to the nominations or proceedings of either the Baltimore or Philadelphia Conventions.

"2a Resolved, That in view of the transcendent importance of united, harmonious, and vigorons action in support of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency who are avowedly, openly, heartily, and unqualifiedly, in favor of the exclusion of slavery from National Territories, and opposed to the admission of any more slave States, and the support of candidates for Congress and the State Legislatures who will act independently of all parties for the advancement of the great cause of Freedom, Free Territory, and Free Labor, we deem 't expedient not to expend our resources and energies upon a canvass for the gubernatorial office, this year.

"3. Resolved, honever, That inasmuch as future developments may render a course of action different from that contemplated in the foregoing resolution expedient and necessary, we hereby authorize the State Liberty Committee, if in their judgment the cause of freedom shall require it, to nominate a candidate for Governor, or in the exercise of their own discretion to call a State Delegate Convention equal in numbers to the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, and elected in districts and counties, by district and county conventions, to make such nomination, and take such other action as circumstances may require.

"4. Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the ability, wisdom, patriotism, and faithfulness to the cause of freedom, of John P. Hale and

stances may require.

"4. Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the ability, wisdom, patriotism, and faithfulness to the cause of freedom, of John P. Hale and Leicester King; and so long as they continue our candidates, we pledge to them our cordial and unanimous support.

"5. Resolved, That in the event that the names of John P. Hale and Leicester King shall be continued before the People as the candidates of our separate organization, and the Independent Free Territory Convention at Buffalo shall fail to present fit candidates for the suffrages of the Freemen of the Free States and of all the States opposed to the demands of the Slave Power, we hereby authorize the State Liberty Committee to nominate an electoral ticket, for the support of the Liberty nominees, or to refer such nomination to a future State Convention, if they shall deem it expedient to call one.

"6. Resolved, That we hereby approve of holding a National Independent Free Territory Convention, in pursuance of the call of the Independent People's Convention of Ohio, and carnestly hope that it may be the means of uniting the People of the free States in a determined and persevering effort for the final overthrow of the tyrant Slave Power.

"7. Resolved, That while we, also, heartily approve of the principles and measures set forth in the resolutions of the People's Convention, and are ready to cooperate with the friends of Freedom, Free Territory, and Free Labor, represented in that body, in the independent support of those

State our hearty thanks for the use of the Representatives Hall on this occasion."

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

The following extracts from our correspond nce, taken at random, are highly suggestive. The following is from a young, ardent, profesonal man, in Columbus, who has about concluded to throw his lot in with the Friends of Freedom. He is one of a multitude of similar spirits. We regret that we have room only for a part of his letter.—Ed. Era.

Columbus, Ohio, June 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: The Independent People's Convention, appointed to meet in this place to take into consideration the cause of Free Labor, Free Territory, and the nominations made at Baltimore and Philadelphia, has just adjourned, after a session of two days. In point of number equalling the annual Whig and Democratic Conventions usually held at this place, it was inferior to neither of them in respect to talent, energy, good will, and respectful courtesy, and in the occasion and the cause of its existence.

Independent men of both parties here united, in the true spirit of our republican institutions, to express their diseat-

on the radiation of the treaty:

Yes—Muras Ahdry, Ahdrein, Bayby, Bell,
Bonlary, Pright, Barber, College.

Camera District.

Bonlary, Pright, Barber, College.

Camera District.

Warsaw, N. Y, June 20, 1848.

I send you with this two copies of the Wyoming County Mirror, which show what is doing in this county to resist and defeat the Philadelphia nomination. The Whip party here is almost entirely broken to pieces, and cannot possibly reunite. The Anti-Taylor portion are anxious to meet all opponents of slave extension, and of the aiding at dabetting of slavery by the General Government, on any reasonable platform. The Democrats of this county are almost unanimously "Barnburners." John Van Buren, Eq., addressed an immense gathering in our Court-house yard yesterday. The right spirit is gaining ground fast, and our Northern "doughfaces" are in great tribulation.

Very truly, yours,

MARTINSVILLE, BELMONT Co, O., June 12, 1848.

DEAR Sir: Although I have never been connected with an abolition society, or borne the name of an abolitionate, it do hate slavery, and find my hatred of it growing stronger every year. For a year past I have taken your paper. To some of your editorials I cannot subscribe. For instance, your notions of free trade do not suit me. The little that you have said about the Sons of Temperance does not exactly meet my views, for, while you speak of "mystery," I have found nothing mysterious in their proceedings—a child can understand the whole of them. Still, I feel it to be my duty to patronize the Era, in view of the great principles you advocate, and your manner of doing it; for I deem it the most efficient Anti-Slavery paper in the United States. Being, as I helieved, well grounded in Anti Slavery principles, at the close of the year I thought for a while I would stop your paper; but, on more mature reflection I came to the conclusion that I ought to give at I seat two dollars per annum to assist in the great work in which you are engaged, and therefore remitted payment for another year. Should your press ever be torn down by a pro-slavery mob, (as was recently threatened), draw on me for twenty dollars at sight, and, unless my circumstances should be greatly changed, the cash will be forthcoming instanter. On my return from General Conference last week, my little ron handed me your printed slip, requesting each subscriber to proome a new one. My part of the work is done, and enclosed you have the money. May every other subscriber be equally successful. Along with the name and the money, have thought it proper to give you a word of encouragement—and hence the fore-oing lines. Go on in your great work; and may the blessing of the Amighty rest apon your labors. Amen.

JAMES DRUMMOND.

DEAR FRIEND: About thirty minutes since I received your 'Appeal.' I have taken time to drink tes since, but have secured the subscriber. I hope to remember the object of the appeal further. Very truly, yours, J. M. F.

[Extract.] VERNON, SUSSEX Co., N. J., June 6

Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., June 6.

Dn. Bailey: I was extremely sorry to find my paper stop, and could not imagine the cause, unless the fault were in the mails, until I bethought me that peradventure my money was used up; and that explained it at one. So I send you another dollar, to complete my year; after which, it is probable I shall send you the year's pay at once, for I already consider myself a permanent patron of the "National Era."

Now that the two parties are fairly in the field, I think it highly important that our own course should be distinctly marked out, and that we should enter into the contest with an object before us as important, and as much calculated to enlist our enthanism, as either of the others. What is to be the course of the Liberty party! And can we unite both upon an object and a candidate, at the coming election, and through the eampaign, so as to call out anything like our strength? And had we better make the attempt, without a good prospect of doing this? I have no doubt there are much more than one hundred thousand voters ready to lift our banner, if they can only be made to understand each other and unite. Would it not be proper to hold another Convention, say at Philadelphia or Harrisburg, and devise a little more definite plan?

[Extract.]

Greenfield, Highland Co., O., May 13, 1848.

Not long since, I extended a trial before a magistrate. Plaintiff and defendant were both members of the same church, but the color of their skins was not exactly alike. A vitness was introduced, another brother in the same church, who was nearly as white as the whitest brother; but he objected to the witness, on the ground that there was African blood in his veins. And the poor fellow had to be stripped and examined—there being no hair upon his head, for he was perfectly hald. There was considerable difficulty in determining how far the color of the skin would prevent a mar from telling the truth. But the justice decided thas witness was nearer white than African, and his test mony was received. There was no witness, out of nine, who gave a more truth-like testimony than this witness. And would you be lieve it—this same white man (be passes for white, though not quite soo appealed his suit to court, with the hope of preventing this witness from testifying in the case. The witness and the appellant can sit down to the Lord's table together; but when a wicked law gives him the advantage, he avails himself of it. So much for the "black laws" of Ohio.

[Extract]

[Extract.]

DETROIT, June 15, 1848. Notwithstanding the great hubbulo which our partisan papers seek to make, the nomination of neither Cass nor Taylor meets the cordial approbation of the more sober and conscienting class of our citizens, as they know full well that the cause of Liberty and Truth has but little to hope from the success of either. How many of them will be found to stand the day of trial, and cast their votes for Hale and Liberty, remains to be seen; but that this vote may be greatly increased by these unprincipled nominations, I have not a doubt.

Yours, [Extract.]

WILLOUGHBY, Lake county, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the suggestion in your appeal, just received, we have procursed one subscriber to your paper, and hope to obtain more, as there are many Democrats in this region like ourselves, who mean to be such in practice as well as profession, and who believe your paper to be the true exponent of purely Democratic principles, and who, under no circumstances, will vote for a man for President who is not fully committed in favor of Free Territory in future, and to the total exclusion of Slavery (that stain upon the escutchem of this nation) from all territory now belong ing to this Union, or that may come in future by conquest, purchase, or otherwise.

There is scarcely one Democrat in this region of country who is not at heart, sincerely and arrie-tily, attached to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and who now flatter them-relves that General Cass, being a Northern and Western man, "annot be otherwise than a Proviso man at heart, although he has expressed strong doubts of its constitutionality. We hope they may not be deceived, (in case of the General's election,) but fear they will. At any rate, we, with many of the truest Democrats of this region, are fully resolved not to vote for him, unless he fully and unqualifiedly commits himself upon this Question—the Question of all Question—the most important at this time—wh u Monarchy, through the institution of Slavery, is seeking to fasten the Yoke of Oppression upon the necks of the People of this nation, and subvert everything that is truly Jeffersonian republicanism.

WILMINGTON, CLINTON CO., O., June 19, 1848.
The nomination of General Taylor is the very best thing that they could have done to advance the cause of Human Rights. It fully developes to the public mind that the leaders of the Whig Party have bartered all their principles for the man, and all they care for is their party. The people in this section of country seeing this, they cannot go for the nominatics. The Whigs in this region, almost to a man, easy they will not go it. It is called the Taylor pill. It acts as an emetic. There is no force in it whatever. The people are much pleased with the course of Messrs. Hale and Giddings, in the present Congress. Their speeches are read with great interest. They are doing great good.

LEOMINSTER, WORCESTER Co., Mass, June 24, 1948.

EATON, OHIO, June 23, 1848.

DEAR SIB: I cannot refrain from adding, in a note, that though born in the couch and rocked in the cradle of Whiggery, my connection with the Whig party is now dissolved. Nor do I stand alone. Within the limited sphere of my observation, I know of scores of Whigs who have ever stood firmly by their party heretofore, who look with indignation upon the base, animally, slavish course pursued by the greater portion of the party in endorsing the nonination of General Taylor, and striving to drown the voice of conscience beneath the considerations of party malignity and party success. Be assured, that if the triumph of the principles of Universal Liberty in America has been delayed by the recent success of the Slave Power, it is only to make their triumph more complete and more decisive in the end.

Very truly, your friend, and the friend of Freedom,
F. P. MONFORT.

East Troy, Walworth Co., Wisconsin.

In relation to the nominations, the Whigs and Democrats are both filled with grant wrath. Some of them arow their determination to vote for Hale, unless another man is nominated. There is a wonderful change in public sentiment on the slavery question, among the two great parties, since the last campaign. I am in hope they will stick to their determination to give Slavery the cold shoulder, and vote for Freedom and the Rights of man. GREENFIELD, OHIO, June 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you five dollars, and two new subscribers. I keep your little ticket in my pocket, and if I san find any inquiry after the truth, I use the ticket. In this way I hope to obtain more signers to your paper. SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., June 20, 1848.

Agreeably to the suggestion in your lake circular, I have procured the allotted one subscriber to the Era, and herein enclose two dollars for the same.

I shall not confine my efforts to the present time, but hope to be able hereafter to send you the names of a goodly number of subscribers. I am led to this conclusion from the feelings exhibited by many of the Whigs on the reception of Taylor's nomination. If words are an indication of the purpose of the heart. Taylor's nomination will, with us, receive anything but a hearty support.

PUTNAM, June 5, 1848. Response to the Appeal.—Enclosed please find two dollars or which send the Era to Dr. E. Dillon, Putnam, Ohio, case

for which send the Era to Dr. E. Duion, runnan, year.

It does one's heart good to read the report of the speeches of Mr. Hale at the auniversaries in New York. His influence must be extending, and I think we have no reason to be ashamed of the selection of such a man for candidate to so important a station.

I wish you to urge upon our Liberty friends the importance of a thorough organisation in all our counties and districts, so that, when the time comes, all may be prepared to do their utmost in the great battle which is to come off this fall.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN METCALF.

notice of their every movement, and who sympathise in their difficulties, and rejoice in their triumphs, and who are bound to them and the Anti Slavery cause by the strongest ties of visit of Hale to Ohio would not awake a wider enthusiasm than Polk, Webster, and Cathoun, together.

I have often heard it intimated that cets become used to being flayed, but I never believed it till lately. The frequency, however, with which Foots, of Minissippi, has sought that operation at the hands of Hale, has made me a convert to the doctrine, provided you use an instrument as keen as the latter's raroam. The frequency of the operation, of late, has certainly made the victim used to it, and perhaps blunted his sensibilities comewhat, fhough not entirely deadened them; for when he sees the infliction to which he has foolishly exposed himself impending, it is amusing to witness how, like the slippery creature above mentioned, he gildes from one position to nosther, till, cornered at last, a grimace of the victim and a shout from the spectators tell us that the operation is complete.

DEAR STR: Enclosed in the last Era I received your address, urging your subscribers to exert themselves in order to increase the subscription to your paper. I at once resolved to double my subscription. Consequently, I send you the names of two new subscribers, with the money.

The news of the nomination of General Taylor, conveyed by lightning, has produced such a shock upon the Whige, that it has thrown some of them into chills and slight fevers, while upon others it seems to produce what is called the ague. I know not one here who is not troubled with one or the other of these complaints.

In short, General Taylor is no go here. The Whigs are holding indignation meetings to denounce Taylor, and appoint delegates to attend the Columbus convention.

I will try and do more for you soon.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

JUNE 29. SENATE.-Mr. Atherton, from the Committee

Senate.—Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, and Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, addressed the Senate at length in support of the power of Congress to prohibit the extension of slavery. He was opposed to striking out the twelfth section of the bill, and to the other amendments proposed. He said that three-quarters of the people of this country, and among them a great portion of those residing in the slave-holding States, regarded slavery as an evil and curse, of which the slaveholding population would be glad to rid themselves if they could.

The slaveholding population would not now advocate its introduction into the country, if the country were cleared of African blood. The institution was defensible only upon the ground

country were cleared of African blood. The institution was defensible only upon the ground of the extraordinary difficulty or impracticability of getting rid of it, and yet they were called upon by Southern gentlemen to extend it into other portions of the United States—to extend that, the toleration of which the rest of the civilized world recovered as extended as a state of the description of the control o regarded as criminal, and had combined to rid

nemselves.

He had hoped that the adoption of the Missouri He had hoped that the adoption of the Missouri compromise line might settle this question, and avert the storm. But if that compact was to be undermined, because the power to make it is denied, and the genius of slavery is to reign all-powerful, a new issue would be raised, which never could be settled until the exclusion of slavery altogether. If gentlemen could be satisfied with the Missouri compromise line, the difficulty could perhaps be settled. But if no bounds were to be prescribed, the prospect for a settlement was forprescribed, the prospect for a settlement was for-ever at an end, until a barrier to its extension altogether had been raised.

Mr. Mason expressing his intention to address the Senate, the further consideration of the bill

was postponed to Monday.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the annual fortification bill was again taken up, and a debate ensued on an amendment proposed by Mr. Underwood, appropriating \$50.000 for the repair of the dam at the head of Cumberland island, near the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. which Messrs. Benton, Clayton, Bell, Badger, Underwood, Atherton, Johnson of Maryland, Downs, and Jefferson Davis, participated. The amendment was finally rejected, 9 to 29.

Mr. Jefferson Davis then moved to strike out

out of employment thousands of our countrymen, who would else be engaged in manufactures of the same kind. Why, what a doctrine was that for a the appropriation of \$40,000 for the preservation of Great Brewster islands, Boston harbor, upon of Great Brewster Islands, Boston harbor, upon which so much discussion was had in the House of Representatives. Mr. Dix opposed the striking out, and Mr. Davis explained the necessity of preserving this island, as recommended by the Secretary of War, to the completion of the defences and the protection of the channel of Boston harbor. After a few remarks from Mr. Jefferson Devis in unproved of his proposition the metion to Davis in support of his proposition, the motion to strike out was negatived, 17 to 22. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for a fortification on Proctor's island, near New Orleans; but, after

debate, the amendment was rejected, and the bill was then read the third time and passed. Executive session. Adjourned. House,-Mr. Caleb B. Smith introduced hi bill for the surrender to Indiana of that portion of the Cumberland road which lies within that State. It was read twice, and Mr. Ficklin moved to amend by inserting also the State of Illinois, when the bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By unanimous consent of the House, a great number of bills from the Senate, lying on the Speaker's table, were taken up, read twice, and appropriately referred.

The House took up the bill from the Senate, renewing certain naval pensions for five years, and extending the benefits of existing laws respecting naval pensions, and also an amendment proposed by Mr. White, from the Naval Commit-tee; when, after debate, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the bill and amendment were com-mitted to the Committee of the Whole on the state

of the Union.
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in Com On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in Committee of the Whole, then resumed the consideration of the general appropriation biil, and Mr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Committee on the war, the tariff, internal improvements, General Taylor, &c. Mr. French, of Kentucky, followed, against the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territory. Adjourned.

JUNE 30. Senate.—Mr. Westcott introduced a bill regu-lating the employment of coast mail steamers. Re-

On motion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, 10,000 extra copies of Lieutenant Emory's memoir (geographical, mineral, &c) of California, were ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Dix, the New York pilot bill

was taken up; and, after making a defence of the bill, it was laid aside.

Bills on the private calendar were then con-sidered. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Root in the chair,) and took up the general appropriation bill.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll opposed the bill introduced by Mr. Hilliard, to change the chargés into a higher grade of officers, and he took occasion to speak a few words in favor of General Taylor for the Pessidence.

Presidency.
Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, reviewed the acts of the Administration on the Texas and Oregon questions; said that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war, and that the order to march the cause of the war, and that the order to march
the troops to the Rio Grande provoked hostilities.
The country should rejoice that General Taylor
was to be elected to the Presidency.
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, wished to know what
General Taylor's principles are, and apprehended danger from his construction of the veto power. In conclusion, he spoke against the application of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to the
Territories.

Territories.

Mr. Mann (the successor of J. Q. Adams) de livered an able speech in favor of the restriction of slavery; when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, June 16, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

must be extending, and I think we have no reason to be submortant a station.

I wish you to urge upon our Liberty friends the importance of a thorough organization in all our counties and districts, so that, when the time comes, all may be prepared to their atmost in the great battle which is to come off that.

Espectally, yours, JOHN METCALF.

Dr. G. Bailer, Jun.

[Extract.]

Carron, Stare Co., O., June 6, 1882.

Sire: The "Era" of the 1st instant is this moment received, exclosing "An Example—An Appeal" I hasten to follow the "example," and listen to the "appeal," by first warding the name of ——, of this town in attrance," which are enclosed herein.

[Extract.]

As Charles Sommer has proposed that each subscriber to the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so as to double the list, I propose that each subscriber to the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so as to double the list, I propose that each subscriber to the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so the National Era should procure at least one new unbervilors, so the National Era should procure at least and new of the posture of the pos

tent can only be removed by a reform which should constitute the House a faithful representa-tion of the interests of all classes. A resolution was passed, expressive of physical force, and urg-ing household suffrage. The objects being gained, another resolution was passed in favor of the six points of the Charter.

another resolution was passed in favor of the six points of the Charter.

Matters will probably go on in this way, and the result will be, that Lord John Russell will find how singularly he was out in his reckoning when he asserted that the people of this country had no wish for any greater amount of reform.

The Anti-Slavery friends are anxiously anticipating the result of the night's meeting in the Commons, when Lord John Russell will communicate the intentions of Government in reference to the West Indies. The West India interest are on the qui vive as to the result, which will I sup-

nicate the intentions of Government in reference to the West Indies. The West India interest are on the qui vine as to the result, which will, I suppose, be very far from satisfactory.

There will be no 10s. duty, no repeal of the act of 1846, but there will, I fear, be great encouragement given to immigration, the modern form of slavery, and a loan, which will probably never be repaid. I believe the recent cooperation of many members of the Anti-Slavery Society with the West India party has been greatly misunderstood in some quarters, and it has had the unhappy effect of placing free trading and anti-slavery principles in opparent antagonism. I hope a great deal of resistance will before very long be given to the trade in slave-grown sugar, as the result of the efforts which are being made to induce the friends of humanity to abstain from its use.

The following interesting piece of Anti-Slavery news appears in the Herald of this morning:

"The National contains the following letter from St. Petersburgh: 'Every one is here expecting some great event, if any credit is to be attached to the reports in circulation, and which there is every reason to believe are well founded. The Emperor yesterday sent for the President of the Senate, the principal diguitaries of the empire, the Bishop, and the Ministers, and communicated to them a project which he had in contemplation for immediately enfranchising all the peasants from personal servitude. They would be placed in the provinces of the Baltic.

"The young Prince G— V—, who is very

in the provinces of the Baltic.
"'The young Prince G— V—, who is very popular at St. Petersburgh, warmly supported the plan; but the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael, plan; but the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael, and a great number of important personages, in-sisted, with much firmness, on their remaining as they now are, founding their arguments on the danger which would arise from giving freedom to men yet plunged in the lowest state of barbarism, and who have not yet received any of the advan-tages of education; and that, on the eve of any probable war, any change of the kind would be impolitic. Notwithstanding this opposition, orders were sent by the Emperor to the civil and military authorities in the different provinces to sound the feelings of the people on the

Subject.'''
You will be glad to observe the defeat of the You will be glad to observe the defeat of the opposition to the repeal of our navigation laws. On Friday evening, the 9th instant, the Ministry obtained in favor of this measure a majority of 117, which was far greater than had been anticipated. The conduct of those who are for keeping things as they were, was highly disgraceful on the occasion. Sir Robert Peel, nearly at the close of the debate, when he stood up to address the House, had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a hearing, every effort which honorable gentlemen could make being resorted to for the purpose of drowning his voice. He succeeded, however, in getting the ear of the House, while he demolished the weak arguments and unravelled the sophistries of Mr. D'Israeli, the Goliath of the Protectionists on the occasion. He emof the Protectionists on the occasion. He em-braced the opportunity of showing the success of the free-trade principle, of which the repeal of the navigation laws will be found a branch. In doing this, Sir Robert Peel exposed in the following manner the inconsistency of those who are opposed to foreign competition with our trade: "Every article of foreign manufacture intro-duced under these tariffs, it is said, has thrown

great manufacturing nation?—a country exporting £58,000,000 a year in declared value of its own manufactures, and which by the export of these manufactures was interfering with the employment of every country in the world. If every country were to adopt that view, they would look upon us, instead of as benefactors of mankind, as the greatest impediment to human happiness.

"It was impossible to assign the distress under which some of our operatives were undoubtedly laboring to the imports. Let them look to the progressive increase in our exports under free trade, and let them not suppose we were ruined because, from a combination of extraordinary cir-cumstances, distress exists in this country. Tak-ing the first five years from 1827, our average ex-

ports were £37,000,000; during the next five years they were £43,000,000; in the following five years they were £43,000,000, and the last five years they had increased to £55,000,000. And in the last year, 1847, a year of severe depression, they were £58,971,000." I am, dear sir, yours most truly,

FOREIGN ARRIVAL. The Cambria brings intelligence of great commotion in France, in consequence of the election to the Assembly of Louis Napoleon. It was feared from popular indications that there might be a re-action in favor of imperial power in his person. Unfortunately, we have no room for the details of

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME. THE Herald was commenced for a free publication. This merit it has maintained to the present time; no one can say he has been unable to get his views communicated through its pages, in consequence of their opposition to those of its conductor. In this, the Herald is a true type of Western spirit, which is embodied in the lines of a Western Poet—

"If a free thought seek expression, Speak it boldly—speak it all."

Yes, my brother, of whatever name, creed, or party, you can speak freely here. Here is one place for you, where the air does not savor of any rankly intolerant odor, and where man does not attempt to interpose between you and your Creator. Who dares say he is true, and his brother is false? God is the only judge!

If you have any proposition for mellorating the social condition of mankind, come and give it utterance. Fourierists, Communists, Icarians, and Utopians, come here and we will do you good.

If you have any proposition for mellorating the social condition of mankind, come and give it utterance. Fourierists, Communists, Icarians, and Utopians, come here and we will do you good.

If you have any new or old religious views to present, come also—no one is excluded.

If you have any political doctrine to advocate in a manly way, come along, and you shall be heard—Whig, Democrat, or Liberty man—no matter who

There is only one condition—that is, brevity and perspicuity of style—with this, all can be heard.

Who, then, wishes to hear all, and judge between them Let him seek the Herald of Truth. Who would do away with all parties and sects? Let him cherish the spirit of the Herald, and all will melt into one benevolent brotherhood. Who sympathises strongly with his fellow beings, and would confer with those who are toiling for human good? Let him join and encourage us in the work of human redemption. The Hera'd shall be a link to bind all parties.

The saving power of a true education should not be overlooked; for, after all, no good can be hoped for man, unless it be sought in the fuller, truer development of the human mind. Mind is above all, and must be prepared for greater happiness before it can enjoy it. Education is the equaliser of man, the destroyer of arist oracy, selfishness, and mostopoly. The people must therefore be educated, and the Herald cannot overlook this great interest.

A benevolent, religious Faith, a lively and cheerful Philosophy, and an elevating Literatore, shall characteries this periodical. Science and Arts shall also be represented.

The Herald of Truth is published monthly in Cincinnatiesech number containing 30 octavo pages, making two volumes per year of 460 pages cash. Terms: single copy, \$2.50; four copies for \$9; aix copies for \$12; ten copies for \$6; and twelve copies for \$6.

Papers copying this Prospectus a few times will ractive whe work.

Cincinnati, June, 1848.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

June 92.—3m

JUNGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop A the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Not Carolins: cocasioned by his late Address to the Courant of his Discess. By William Jay. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and intereing letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will piessed to know that it has been handsomely stereotyp under the direction of the Ercentra'C Committee of the Amiena and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for at \$2.40 per hundred, or three courts single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by we conveyance they may be flowarded, will be promptly exceed by

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. STRAY LEAVES MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[CONTINUED.] August ye 8th, 1678 .- Elnathan Stone, who died two days ago, was buried this afternoon. A verie

solemn funeral-Mr. Richardson preaching a sermon from the xxiii Psalm, verse the 4th, " Yea. though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death. I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." Den. Dole provided the wine and spirits, and Uncle Rawson the beer and bread and fish for the entertainment, and others of the neighbors did moreover help the widow to sundrie matters of clothing suitable for the occasion; for she was verie poor, and, owing to the long captivitie and sickness of her son, she has been much straitened at times. I am told that Margaret Brewster hath been like an Angel of Mercy unto her, watching often with the sick man, and helping her in her work, so that the poor woman is now fain to confess that she hath a good and kind heart. A little time before Elnathan died, he did earnestlie commend the said Margaret to the kindness of Cousin Rebecca, and did entreat her to make interest with the magistrates, and others in authoritie, in her behalf, that they might be merciful to her in her outgoings, as he did verilie think they did come of a sense of dutie, albeit mistaken. Mr. Richardson, who hath been witness to her gracious demeanor and character. and who saith she does thereby shame manie of his own people, hath often sought to draw her awaie from the new doctrines, and to set before her the dangerous nature of her errors, but she never lacketh answer of some sort, being naturally of good parts and well-read in the Scriptures. August ye 10th.-I find the summer here verie

greate, the Sun shining verie strong and bright, and for more than a month it hath been exceeding drie, without anie considerable fall of Rain. see that the Springs fail in manie places, and the watercourses are dried up, which doth bring to minde verie forcibly the language of Job, concerning the brooks which the drouth consumeth "What time they wax warme they vanish; when it is hot they are consumed oute of their place. The paths of their way are turned aside; they goe to nothing and perish." The herbage and grass have lost much of the brightness which they did wear in the earlie summer; moreover, there be fewer flowers to be seen. The fields and roads are dustie, and all things do seem to faint and wax old under the intolerable Sun. Great locusts sing sharp in the hedges and bushes, and grasshoppers flie up in clouds, as it were, when one walks over the drie grass which they feed upon, and at nightfall musketoes are no small torment. Whenever I doe look forth at noonday, at which time the aire is all a-glow, with a certain glimmer and dazzle like that from an hot Furnace, and see the poor flie-bitten cattell whisking their tayles to keep off the venemous insects, or standing in the water of the low grounds for coolness, and the panting sheep lying together under the shade of trees, I must need call to minde the summer season of Old England, the cool sea aire, the soft dropping showers, the fields soe thick with grasses, and skirted with hedge-rows like green walls, the trees and shrubs all clean and moist, and the vines and creepers hanging over walls and gateways, verie plenteous and beautiful to behold. Ah me! often in these days do I think of Hilton Grange, with its great oaks, and cool breezy hills, and meadows greene the Summer long. I shut mine eyes, and lo! it is all before me like a picture; I see mine uncle's grey hairs beneath the trees, and my good aunt stuff whisked out of the room and then falling omes up in his field dress, from the Croft or the Mill; I can hear his merrie laugh, and the sound of his horse's hoofs ringing along the gravel way. Our sweet Chaucer telleth of a mirrour in the which he that looked did see all his past life; that magical mirrour is no fable, for in the memorie of love old things do return and showe themselves as features doe in the glass, with a perfect and most beguiling likeness.

Last night, Dea. Dole's Indian-One Eyed Tom-a surlie fellow-broke into his master's shop, where he made himself drunk with rum, and, coming to the house, did greatlie fright the womenfolk by his threatening words and gestures. Now, the Deacon coming home late from the church meeting, and seeing him in this way, wherreted him smartlie with his cane; whereupon he ran off, and came up the road howling and yelling like an evil spirit. Uncle Rawson sent his Irish man-servant to see what caused the ado, but he straightway came running back, screaming, "Murther! murther!" at the top of his voice. So Uncle himself went to the gate, and presentlie called for a light, which Rebecca and I came with, inasmuch as the Irishman and Effie dared not go oute We found Tom sitting on the horse-block, the blood running down his face, and much bruised and swollen. He was ver'e fierce and angrie, saying that if he lived a month he would make him a tobacco-pouch of the Deacon's scalp. Rebecca ventured to chide him for his threats, but offered to bind up his head for him, which she did with her own kerchief. Uncle Rawson then bade him goe home and goe to bedde, and in future let alone strong drink, which had been the cause of his beating. This he would not do, but went off into the woods, muttering as far as one

This morning, Dea. Dole came in and said his servant Tom had behaved badlie, for which he did moderately correct him, and that he did thereupon run away, and he feared he should lose him He bought him, he said, of Captain Davenport, who brought him from the Naraganset countrie, paying ten pounds and six shillings for him, and he could ill bear so great a loss. I ventured to tell him that it might be taken as an admonition that it was wrong to hold any man, even an Indian or Guinca black, as a slave. My Uncle, who saw that my plainness was not well taken, bade me not meddle with matters beyond my depth; and Deacon Dole, looking verie surlie at me, said was a forward one; that he had noted that I did wear a light and idle look in the meeting house; and, pointing with his cane to my haire he said I did render myself liable to presentmen by the grand jury for a breach of the statute of the General Court, made the year before, against the immodest laying out of the hair," &c. He then went on to say that he had lived to see strange times, when such as I did venture to opselves to sober and grave people, and to espise authoritie, and encourage rebellion and isorder; and bade me take heed lest all such be mbered with the cursed children which the and shall utterly perish in their corruption." My dear Cousin Rebecca here did put in a word in my behalf, and told the Deacon that Tom's misbehaviour did all grow out of the keeping of strong liquors for sale, and that he was wrong to beate him so cruelly, seeing that he was wrong to beate him so cruelly, seeing that he did himself place the temptation before him. Thereupon, the Dea-con rose up angrilie, bidding Uncle look well to his forward household. "Nay, girls," quoth mine Uncle, after his neighbor had left the house, "you have angered the good man sorelie." "Never heed," said Rebecca, laughing and clapping her hands, "he hath got something to think of more ble. I trow, than Cousin Margaret's hair ooks in meeting. He has been tything of mintarel anise and cummin long enough, and 'tis high time for him to look after the weightier matters of the

The selling of beer and strong liquors, Mr ewall says, bath much increased since the trou-les of the Colonie and the great Indian Warre. The General Court doe take some care to grant

"A likerous thing is wine, and Drunkenness Is full of striving and of wretchedness. Oh, drunken Man! disfigured is thy face, Sour is thy breath, foul art thou to embrace; Thy tongue is lost, and all thine honest care, For Drunkenness is very sepulture Of man's wit and his discretion."

Agamenticus, August ye 18th .- The weather be ing clear and the heate great, last week Uncle and Aunt, with Rebecca and myself, and also Leonard and Sir Thomas, thought it a litting time to make a little journey by water to the Isles of Shoals and the Agamenticus, where dweleth my Uncle Smith, who hath pressed me in a letter to visit him. One Caleb Powell, a sea-faring man, having a good new boat, with a small cabin, did undertake to convey us. He is a drolling odd fellow, who hath been in all parts of the world, and hath seen and read much, and, having a rare memorie, is not ill companie, although Uncle saith one

must make no small allowance for his desire of making his hearers marvel at his stories and con-We sailed with a good westerlie wind lown the river, passing by the great salt marshes, which stretch a long way by the sea, and in which the town's people be now verie busic in mowing and gathering the grass for winter's use. Leaving on our right hand Plum Island, (so called on account of the rare plums which doe grow upon it.) we struck into the open sea, and soon came in sight of the Islands of Shoals. There be seven of peril; but, through God's mercie, it suddenlies them in all, lying off the town of Hampton on the main land, about a league. We landed on that called the Star, and were hospitably entertained through the day and night by Mr. Abbott, an old inhabitant of the Islands, and largely employed in fisheries and trade, and with whom Uncle had some business. In the afternoon, Mr. Abbott's son rowed us about among the islands and showed us the manner of curing the dun-fish. for which the place is famed. They split the fishes, and lay them on the rocks in the sun, using little salt, but turning them often. There is a Court-house on the biggest island, and a famous school, to which manie of the planters on the unlike that of mine own countrie. The heate is main land doe send their children. We noted a great split in the rocks, where, when the Indians came to the islands manie years ago, and killed some and took others captive, one Betty Moody did hide herself, and which is hence called " Bett Moody's hole." Also, the pile of rocks set up by the noted Capt. John Smith, when he did take pos session of the isles in the year 1614. We saw our old acquaintance Peckanaminet, and his wife, in a little birch canoe, fishing a short way off. Mr. Abbott says he well recollects the time when the Agawams were well nigh cut off by the Tarratem Indians; for that earlie one morning, hearing a loud yelling and whooping, he went out on the point of the rocks, and sav a great fleet of canoes filled with Indians, going back from Agawam, and the noise they made he took to be their rejoicing over

their victorie. In the evening, a keen easterlie wind began to blow, and it brought in from the ocean a damp fog, soe that we were glad to get within doors. Sin Thomas entertained us by his livelie account of things in Boston, and of a journie he had made to the Providence Plantations. He then asked us if it was true, as he had learned from Mr. Mather, of Boston, that there was an house in Newbury lolefullie beset by Satan's imps, and that the familie could get no sleep because of the doings of evil spirits. Uncle Rawson said he did hear something of it, and that Mr. Richardson had been sent for to praye against the mischief. Yet, as he did count Goody Morse a poor silly woman, he should give small heed to her story; but here was her near neighbor, Caleb Powell, who could doubtless tell more concerning it. Whereupon Caleb said it was indeed true that there was a verie great disturbance in Goodman Morse his house; doors opening and shutting, household down the chimnie, and divers other strange he did believe it might be accounted for in a natural waie, especiallie as the old couple had a wicked. graceless boy living with them, who might be able to doe the tricks by his greate subtiltie and cunning. Sir Thomas said it might be the boy ; but that Mr. Josselin, who had travelled much hereabout, had told him that the Indians did practice witchcraft - and that, now they were heaten in warre, he feared they would betake themselves to it, and soe doe by their devilish

wisdome what they could not doe by force; and verilie this did look much like the beginning of their enchantments. "That the Devil helpeth the heathen in this matter. I doe myself know for a certaintie," said Caleb Powell; "for when I was at Port Royal, manie years ago, I did see with mine eyes the burning of an old negroe Wizard, who had done to death manie of the whites as well as his own people, by a Charm which he brought with him from the Guinea countrie."
Mr. Hull, the minister of the place, who was a lodger in the house, said he had heard one Forwell, a reputable planter at Saco, lately deceased. tell of a strange affaire that did happen to himself, in a voyage to the Eastward. Being in a small shallop, and overtaken by the night, he lay at anchor a little way off the Shore, fearing to land on account of the Indians. Now, it did chance that they were waked aboute midnight by a loud voice from the land, crying oute, Foxwell come ashore! three times over; whereupon, look ing to see from whence the voice did come, they beheld a greate circle of fire on the Beach, and men and women dancing aboute it in a ring. Presentlie they vanished, and the Fire was quenched also. In the morning he landed, but

ound no Indians nor English, onlie brands' ends cast up by the waves; and he did believe unto the day of his death that it was a piece of Indian sorcery. "There be strange stories told of Passaconaway, the old chief of the Peutuckets," he contin ued. "I have heard one say who saw it, that once at the Patucket Falls, this chief, boasting of his skill in Magick, picked up a dry skin of a snake, which had been cast off as is the wont of the reptile, and making some violent motions of his bodie. and calling upon his Familiar, or Demon, he did

did tell of the magick arts of the sweet-singing atie, who did kill with their looks such as they

were angrie with."

"It was perhaps for some such reason," said.
Rebecca, "that as Mr. Abbott tells me, the General Court manie years ago did forbid women to live on these islands."

"You must know," answered our host, "that in the earlie settlement of the Shoals, vessels coming

for fish upon this coast did here make their harbor, bringing hither manie rude sailors of different nations; and the Court judged that it was not a fitting place for women, and we did by law forbid their dwelling on the islands belonging to the Massachusetts."

He then asked his wife to get the order of th Court concerning her stay on the Islands, remarking that he did bring her over from the Maine in despite of the law. See his wife fetched it, and Uncle Rawson read it, it being to this effect-"That a petition having been sent to the Court praying that the law might be put in force in respect to John Abbott his wife, the Court doe judge it meet, if no further complaint come against her that she enjoy the companie of her husband. Whereat we all laughed heartilie.

Next morning, the fog breaking awaie earlie we set sail for Agamenticus, running along the coast and off the mouth of the Piscataqua river, passing near where my lamented Uncle Edward dwelt, whose fame as a worthic gentleman and magistrate is still living. We had Mount Agamenticus before us all day-a fair, statelie hill, rising up as it were from the water. Towards night, a smart shower came on, with thunderings and lightenings such as I did never see or hear before; and the wind blowing and a greate rain driving upon us, we were for a time in much cleared up, and we went into the Agamenticus river with a bright sun. Before dark, we got to the house of my honored Uncle, where, he not being at home, his wife and daughters did receive

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG.

BY ELIZA COOK

When earth produces, free and fair, The golden, waving corn, When fragrant fruits perfume the air, And fleecy flocks are shorn;
While thousands move with aching head,
And sing this ceaseless song—
"We starve, we die, oh, give us bread!"
There must be something wrong.

When wealth is wrought, as seasons roll, From off the fruitful soil; When luxury, from pole to pole, Reaps fruit of human toil; When from a thousand, one alone, In plenty rolls along;
The others only gnaw the bone—
There must be something wrong.

And when production never ends, A copious harvest oft begins, But distribution—never!
When toiling millions work to fill

The wealthy coffers strong; When hands are crushed that work and till-There must be something wrong. When poor men's tables waste away To barrenness and drought;
There must be something in the way,
That's worth the finding out;
With surfeits one great table bends,
While numbers move along;
While scarce a crust their board extends,

There must be something wrong.

Then let the law give equal right
To wealthy and to poor;
Let freedom crush the arm of might,
We ask for nothing more; Until this system is begun, The burden of our song Must, and can be, this only one-

There must be something wrong.

## THE IRISH DAUGHTER-A TRUE STORY.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD

And so you won't go with us, Jamie!" "Hush, darling; you know I cannot leave my ould mother, lone widow as she is, even for love and you, Mary; but if you'll not forget me, in and you, Mary; but if you'll not forget me, in the far country you're going to, when God wills, I'll follow you!"

"Oh, Jamie, Jamie, this parting is quite break-

ing my heart, but don't ask me to stay again; God bless you, and keep you thrue."

James Burke was the only child of a poor widow, living in the northern part of Ireland. Mar Conway was the youngest daughter of an intelli gent and respectable family, neighbors of the Burkes. James and Mary had been lovers from childhood, and at the time when they are intro-duced to our readers, all who knew them were

niling approvingly upon their fitting betrothal James was just one's ideal of a warm-hearted

high-spirited, frank, and handsome Irishman. Mary was fair, blue-eyed girl of eighteen, with much more of delicate fragility of figure than often belongs to her country women.

Some four years previous to the period of the parting scene, with which we commenced this sketch, Mary's only brother, Willie Couway, went out to America to "seek his fortune," where he out to America to "seek his fortune," where he succeeded so well in business, that he became anxious to be joined by his family. This consisted only of his parents, Mary, and the orphan boy of an elder sister, a fine little fellow of eight or nine years. The noble young man sent home nearly all his earnings to defray the expenses of the voyage, and promised his friends a snug and happy home, on their arrival in the stranger-land. From their age and many infirmities, his parents were long averse to going, but finally yielded to

were long averse to going, but finally yielded his earnest solicitations.

Poor Mary! the same sense of filial duty which bade her go with her parents, forbade her urging her lover to accompany her, for old Mrs. Burke could not risk the voyage, having been an invalid for many years; and so they parted, and the emi-

grants took ship for Quebec grants took ship for Quebec.

For the first week of the voyage all was fair above and calm below; but then came on squally and tempestuous weather, and the mad waves tossed about the stout ship like a toy, and the fierce winds drove her wildly on her way. Our poor emigrants had much to endure; Mary, ill

poor emigrants had much to endure; Mary, ill herself, was yet unceasing in her attendance on her aged parents, who became so wasted and enfeebled by sea-sickness, as at last to be hardly able to rise from their berths. One night, when they had been about four weeks at sea, Mary, after watching till her dear ones slept, laid her aching head on its uneasy pillow, for a brief rest. The tempest which had raged throughout the day had somewhat abated, but a heavy fog lay on the deep, like a white robe on the stormy bosom of a Medea. The ship still rolled, and plunged, and groaned, like some huge monster in the deathagony, and for once, in her life of simple piety, sweet Mary knelt not in her orisons. But, to use the expression of one of her countrywomen, she the expression of one of her countrywomen, she "went on the knees of her heart," and from the

wheth has decreased as is the word to the reptile, and calling upon his Familiar, or Demon, he did presentile cast it down upon the rocks, and it became a great black serpent, which mine informant saw crawl off into some bushes, verie nimble. This Passaconaway is accounted by his tribe to be a verie cunning conjurar, and they doe believe that he can brew storms, make water burn, and cause green leaves to grow on trees in the winter; and, in brief, it may be said of him that he is not a whit behind the magicians of Egypt in the time of Moses."

"There be women in the cold regions about Norway," said Caleb Powell, "as I have heard the sailors relate, who do raise storms and sink boats at their will."

"It may well be," quoth Mr. Hall, "since Satan is spoken of as the Prince and Power of the Aire."

"The profane writers of old time doe make mention of such serceries." said Uncle Rawson. "It is long since I have read anie of them; but Virgit and Apulus doe, if I mistake not, speak of this power over the elements."

"Do you not remember, father," said Rebecca, "Op you not remember, fathers," said Rebecca, the Her with Charms drawing stars from Heaven, I, And turning the course of Rivers, did eapy.

She parts the Earth, and Ghosts from sepulchres Draws up, and fetcheth bones away from fires, And at her pleasure scatters Clouds in the Aire. And makes it Snow in Summer hot and faire."

Here Sir Thomas laughinglie told Rebecca, that he did put more faith in what these old writers did tell of the magick arts of the sweet-singing.

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"Young woman," said a seaman, standing by "it may be death to do that—the ship may par

any minute."
But she gave no heed to the remonstrances

Rest thou, old saint, with thy cross upon thy breast! Though thou liest not deep in the dear bosom of thy native land, but where billows dash around, and the wet sand drifts over thee-though thy loved ones may not come to weep above thee—
though no living thing be near thee but the wild
sea-bird, dipping her white wing in the surf—
God's angel has marked the spot, and when earth's
graves are opening, and the sea gives up its dead,
thou shalt arise from thy cold, hard couch on the
ways leaded rock.

wave-lashed rock.

Soon after Mary returned to her mother, a shout from their companions told them that the despaired-of help was at hand. On looking to the shore, she beheld four or five men, pointing three huge Newfoundland dogs to the rock. As soon as the noble creatures caught sight of the suffer-

as the noble creatures caught sight of the sufferers, they sprang eagerly into the surf. How sturdily they breasted the waves—how gloriously they leaped forward to the resoue!

One after another, the shipwrecked were lashed to those gallant deliverers, and carried safely to the shore. To the kind inquiries of an aged sailor, who, at each return of the noble dogs, had said, "Now, daughter," Mary simply answered, "Not yet," and remained holding on her lap the almost inanimate form of her mother. At length the mother seemed to rouse herself, and opening the mother seemed to rouse herself, and opening her faded blue eyes—those eyes into which Mary had so often looked for hope and encouragement— she said, "I will thry, darling; for my child's sake, the good God may give me strength to pass through

the troubled waters."

Mary assisted to lash her carefully to one of nute deliverers, and, with arms clasped about and partly supporting her, she accompanied her far out into the surf, and committed her to the angry deep. And there stood Mary Conway, around her the wild sea, her black hair in the wind, her lips parted, and her clasped hands out-tretched before her yet all unheeding sea and stretched before her, yet all unheeding sea and wind, for her heart was with her eye, and her eye was with her mother. She saw those aged limbs float out on the wave, and that grey hair tossing like sea-weed in the surf. She saw the cruel wave pass over her—she saw for a moment her white, calm face, as she was borne up on the succeeding billow, turned full upon her—she saw her dimmed eyes open, and, oh God! amid the sea and the storm, a daughter caught the last look of affec-tionate recognition from a dying mother! But Mary knew it not; still stood she statue-like, watching with wild intensity the receding form of her last parent; the only change of attitude and her last parent; the only change of attitude and expression was the swelling and falling of the chest, and the gleaming and fading of the eye, as her mother's form appeared and disappeared in the trembling waters. Nearer, still nearer, the firm earth—the white surf covers her—a rush of stalwart men—they are bearing her up the beach! "She is safe! she is safe!" and, with eyes thrown heavenward, Mary falls, funting. But the old sailor was by her side. She felt not the rushing of the waters as she, too, was borne to the shore; and when she next awoke to consciousness, she

mother!
Not a wail, not a tear, not a sigh, betrayed the agony of that broken-hearted girl, as vainly and still hopelessly she strove to recall that departed spirit! They came around her, the kind-hearted strangers, yet she saw them not; and the mute saviours, yet she heeded not their caressings; but with her mother's head against her breast, she sat amid the sands, buried in her deep, deep wo. At length, when, with tears streaming down their weather-beaten cheeks, those friendly strangers would take her from her lifeless mother. Mary their weather-beaten cheeks, those Friendly strangers would take her from her lifeless mother, Mary seemed to arouse. They told her that she must go with them many miles, to find a shelter—that night and a fiercer tempest were coming on—and that she must leave her dead unburied. She pressed her hands around her throbbing brow, and while her sed blue ever rested for a moment

and while her sad blue eyes rested for a moment in gratitude upon them, gently waved them to de-part, saying, calmly, "I will follow." And they left her, a kind fisherman bearing her little nephew in his arms, and she was alone, alone with her dead. Impressing one long kiss upon that icy brow, Mary Conway rose up quietly, and, going yet fur-ther from the sea, dug, with her own hands, a grave for her mother in the sand. She then bore thither, in her arms, as though it were a sleeping infant, the emaciated form, and laid it down to its last slumber; took the kerchief from her own breast, spread it over the beloved face, and then carefully replaced the sand. She knelt above that shallow grave, and, with her crucifix above that shallow grave, and, with her crucifix pressed to her lips, murmured a brief prayer for the soul of the departed; there, on the wild desert shore, with ocean's voice for a dirge, and the tempest for a requiem. Then, in that utter desolation of spirit which has no outward manifestation, that great agony, fearful in its tearless stillness, she turned and meekly followed the foot-prints in the sand, which told her where her shipwrecked companions had gone before her.

and while her sad blue eyes rested for a moment

the sand, which told her where her shipwrecked companions had gone before her.

Oh, pale young mourner, sitting in thy darkened chamber, giving way to thy sorrow with passionate abandonment, listen. The angels have called hence thy mother, and thou hast, indeed, known the grief of griefs; but if still unreconciled to Him who willed thy bereavement, bethink thee of one whose own hands laid to rest her best beloved ones shroulders and offinless—one who beloved ones, shroudless and coffinless—one who literally buried father and mother, and had no

literally buried father and mother, and had no time for weeping.

The unfortunates met sympathy and kindness in the fisherman's house, which they reached at last, and the next day Mary Conway and her nephew proceeded to the nearest town, where she sought and found employment for them both, intending to seek her brother as soon as she had earned sufficient to defray her travelling expenses. All her money and papers had been lost at the time of the wreck, and, most unfortunately, the shock of that disaster, and her succeeding afflictions, had driven from her mind all recollection of her brother's place of residence. She but remembered that it was somewhere in the State of New York, and she finally resolved to go at once to the York, and she finally resolved to go at once to the city of New York, where she hoped to hear of the place she wished to find. At last, she reached place she wished to find. At last, she reached that great metropolis, still accompanied by her young nephew—for her widowed sister, when dying, had given him to her, and she was ever faithful to the holy trust. She soon procured a situation for herself and little charge, in a boardinghouse, where she remained about a month, still unable to recall the name of the village to which the brother had directed her. But one day a stranger arrived, and on his trunk being brought into the hall, upon the card affixed to it, she recognised, with a cry of delight, that lost, that blessed word!

to the wharf. At Albany, Mary took passage on a canal boat, and travelled many hundred miles westward; and always and everywhere, though attractive in appearance and so unskilled in the ways of the world, and utterly defenceless, she met but kindness and friendliness. There was about her the sacredness of sorrow—the impress of suffering on her brow, and the tearfulness of her down-cast eye, were eloquent though mute appeals to the generous American heart.

She reached S— at last, and was clasped, half-fainting, in her brother's arms. Oh, who could measure his joy! He had heard of the wreck of the vessel, and supposed that all he held dear on earth had gone down with her.

Mary found a nest and comfortable home await-

Mary found a neat and comfortable home await-ng her, and soon life seemed not so cold around ter; a few sunbeams fell upon her path, and the rushed flower, happiness, took root in her heart

prompted heroism, and made so serenely beautiful by filial piety and Christian resignation, might have some better chronicler, some more enduring memorial.—Odd Fellow's Offering for 1848.

### For the National Era. TO JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How shall we honor thee, Thou noble son of song? How shall we wreath thy brow? To thee what palms belong? How shall the grateful sons of shackled Earth Give tribute of reward unto thy sterling worth? Sing pæans for the brave,

Victorious who return! Inscribe their mighty deeds Upon the sculpfured urn!
Green grows the laurel for the conquering chief,
Whose ear, amid the fight, to Mercy's voice was

Bring garlands for the harp Which Genius's hand hath strung! While the soft tones of love, Glow silvery strings along; Give praise unto the poet's pleasing lay, And strew with lovely flowers his onward way!

But thou, the true and brave, Who learest not to meet
The jeerings of the world,
But ever dost repeat,
Like a loud clarion, ringing through the night,
Thy plea for freedom, justice, and the right.

For thee we will entwine The poet's wreath of flowers, With laurel, green as grew Of old in Grecian bowers— Thou poet soldier, in the thickening fight, se voice is heard among the ranks who battle for the right!

Oh! Earth shall nourish flowers No winter's frost can chill; And laurel wreaths shall bud In grateful bosoms still For thee, when victor's bays and fragile bloom Shall find in deep oblivion's tide a dark and name

And joyous hand shall strike Diviner harps for thee, Than e'er have sung the praise Of lover's minstrelsy!

And Earth shall hear the lyre which thou hast

its darkness broke. EDWARD D. HOWARD. Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

For the National Era

PROPHECIES.

The existing Revolution in Europe will involve England, Russia, and all crowned heads will be uncrowned.

The sovereignty will be lodged no longer in the head, nor in the horn, nor any other extremity, but in the body politic—in THE PEOPLE.

A Democratic, or uncrowned Confederation, will be formed of the following States, which will preserve more or less of their nationality, while combining in some species of league. All the States of Europe, together with the north of Africa, and the whole of Asia, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the southeastern portion.

Russian empire, exercising a preponderating in-

When this Democratic Confederation is first formed, it will for a while tolerate and support the Papal and other ecclesiastical organizations Afterwards, however, it will destroy them, and the whole body politic will become infidel.

At some period during the progress of the great revolutions necessary to effect what is here indicated, a colony of Israelites will be located in

Palestine, and become prosperous and wealthy.

A movement of the infidel Confederation, under the banners of Russia, will then take place, from the North, upon the colony in Palestine, which will result in the signal destruction of the entire system, and will be the introduction to a new and important chapter in the history

mankind.

The time occupied in these changes may be The time occupied in these changes may be not more than twenty years. At any rate, in that length of time, some of the most momentous changes here indicated will occur.

Let these things be recorded in the memory of

he people of God.

April 3, 1848.

A Wonderful Printing Press .- A Mr. W Heaton has invented a printing press, which, it is said, is calculated to print off eight sheets in a said, is calculated to print off eight sheets in a single revolution of the cylinder, taking an impression on both sides of each sheet. The number of sheets which it is estimated that it will print in an hour, is not less than twenty thousand. The wear of the type is also likely to be diminished by the invention.

REE READING ROOM at the Publication Offi Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Society, No. 61 John street, New York.— The advantage of the Control of Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Siavery, furorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the sarliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morping.

Nov. 11.

WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an axeellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, containing eighty acree, well improved. It has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water is wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELL, Salem, Ohio. GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

"You see I have come safely back, for God was with me, mother dear."

Before a half hour had passed, a loud crash was heard, and a mountain-wave swept sway the whole of the forward part of the vessel.

As the day wore on, and the fog lifted, the ship-special part of the vessel.

As the day wore on, and the fog lifted, the ship-special part of the vessel.

As the day wore on, and the fog lifted, the ship-special part of the vessel.

As the day wore on and the fog lifted, the ship-special part of the vessel.

As the day wore on and the fog lifted, the ship-special part of the vessel on ease of their situation. They were case upon a particular was the same of their situation. They were on the same of their situation was in sight, and live an instant; at sog, an sail was in sight, and live an instant; at sog, an sail was in sight, and live an instant; at sog, and showed the same disease, and at the foco of the dead.

But the mother and dangater were absorbed in a fearful affilication, which was coming fast upon them.

On that desolate spot, the husband and faster was dying. He had bade them good bye, with a finity vice; he gased on them with a thrilling tenderness of the last—last look; the breath cessed on his lips; his white face grow rigid, and his spirit dwell where is no more saw? For the last look was the form of the same disease, and at that afford moment when the first will but to first and laid it, the rock, somewhat sheltered to have a scale and the rock, somewhat sheltered to have a scale and the rock, somewhat sheltered to have a scale and the rock of the sease, and at that afford moment when the first will but the found white found white found white found white found white found white the scale and the rock, somewhat sheltered to have a scale and the rock, somewhat sheltered to have a scale and the rock, somewhat sheltered to have a scale and the rock of the scale and the ro

The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospectus
of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of
the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in their generation must take a large view of what is passing around them—they must look over the whole of the age they

live in. PROSPECTUS. PROSPECTOS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, d appears so often, we not only give spirit and fres it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greate and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reade The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinbu gh, Quar-terly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of Tural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the se ber and respectable Christian Observer-these are inte nixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Taiv's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the conti nent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col-

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers, and politicisms, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change to some new state of things, which the merely political processes.

prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all

who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Phy-sicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indis-pensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not sible to guard against the influx of what is bad in tast and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and

chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to

The Living Agais published every Saturday, by E. Littali & Co., corner of Trement and Bromfield streets, Boston: Price, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year. received and promptly attended to.

dressed to the office of publication, as above. Clubs, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as fo

mely bound, and packed in neat boxes, are for sale at thirty

or a dollar and a half in numbers.

Any number may be had for twelve and a half cents; an it may be worth while for subscribers or purchasers to com-plete any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly hance their value.

AGENCIES. We are desirous of making arrangements, in all parts of North America, for increasing the circulation of this work

and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed t gentlemen who will interest themselvas in the business. An we will gladly correspond on this subject with any agent wh will send us undoubted references. When sent with the cover on, the Living Age consists three sheets, and is rated as a pamphlet, at four and a hall

cents. But when sent without the cover, it comes within th definition of a newspaper given in the law, and cannot legally be charged with more than newspaper postage, one and a hadents. We add the definition alluded to: A newspaper is "any printed publication, issued in nur bers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and publishe at short stated intervals of not more than one month, convey

ing intelligence of passing events." MONTHLY PARTS. For such as prefer it in that form, the Living Age is pu up in Monthly Parts, containing four or five weekly numbers in this shape it shows to great advantage in comparison with other works, containing in each part double the matter of any of the Quarterlies. But we recommend the weekly numbers, as fresher and fuller of life. Postage on the Month.

y part is about fourteen cents. The volumes are published quarterly, each volume containing as much matter as a Qu terly Review gives in eighteen months. ny Published at six dollars a year, by

OFFICE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND COUNSELLERS FOR PATENTEES: COUNSELLERS FOR PATENTEES:

TOR imparting information on the subject of Inventions, and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical Science to the Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines, and for procuring and defending Patents, either in the United States or in foreign councries.

Professor WALTER K. JOHNSON, late of Philadelphia, and Z. C. ROBBINS, or Washington City, (added by HAZ-ARD KNOWLES, Esq., late Machinist of the United States Patent Office,) have associated themselves together for the procecution of the above branches of professional business either in their office, at the Patent Office, or before the courts; and will devote their midivided attention to forwarding the

MEDICAL

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BOOTS AND SHOUSE,

RICHARD MASON, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Maker

Phas permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new out tomers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 99.

OFTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, Pig
Iron, Pig Lead, Sagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and
orwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cip
Innati, Ohlo.

J. S. GLASCOR.
C. B. HENRY.
Inna 2.—iy

E. WEBB.

FREE PRODUCE STORE.

FREE PRODUCE STORE.

NEW GOODS.—GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Just received—
Fine 44 Prints, various styles.
New styles of Finits of medium quality, usual width.
Fine and wide Paper Muslins; also, colored Cambrics.
Curtain Calido, superior fine Chintz Umbrellas, Oil Cloths.
Satinets, good and cheap; also on hand, mostly at reduced prices, Ginghams, various qualities and styles.
Fine and neavy Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Muslins.
Sriped Cambrics, fine 6-4 Plaid Muslin.
Mus in de Lain, plain and neatly figured, all wool.
Linens, warranted free from cotton.
Flannels, 4-4, good, and price low; Canton Flannels, white lad colored.

ad colored.

Table Diaper and Cloths, of different styles.

Apron and Furniture Check, Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Cotton twilled Pantalon Stuffs; also, Linen Drilling, &c.
Long and Half Hose, fine and heavy,

Knitting Cotton, various numbers, bleached, brown, and

Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps. Refined Loaf, Crushed, and Pulverised Sugar. Refued Loaf, Crushed, and Pulveriseu Sugar.
Brown Sugar, good quality, of various grades.
The whole stock exclusively Farse Larges Goons, to which
the subscriber would invite the attention of Country Merohants, as well as his friends and the public generally.
Much pains are taken by the managers of the Free Produce Association to assist the subscriber to enlarge the assortment from time to time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

W. Morney Fifth and Cherry streets

LARD OIL. MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality IMPROVED LARD OIL—Lard Oil of the finest quality, aqual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be well as the state of the large. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type
Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be had
cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of
the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending
the manufacturing department.

Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
Charles Whiting. 1 and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor. 1 PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WEST.

ERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States with notes, by a citizen of Pennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing lo closely printed octave pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and handsome type, and sold at the exceedingly low rate of ten dollars per thousand, or one dollar per hundred!

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly executed; the order should state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be sent.

WILLIAM HARNED,

March 30.

61 John street, New York.

GODEY'S ADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The oldust Magazine in the United States; contains monthly
sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the
country, welve more than the Aew York magazines. Two
splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored
monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotchet
work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well
explained, &c. xplained, &c.
Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar News

paper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two copies without the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, \$5; five copies with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies, \$15; twelve copies, \$20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the reque Address L. A. GODEY, Feb. 3. No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing A fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies totarating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, April 20. GUNS AND PISTOLS.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the Market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated sin-sholters, at reduced ; rices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of garious externs. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for each. atterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, a sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker, April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt

FANCY PAINTING, ETC. FANCY PAINTING, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.—George Favaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to rocive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any oher Blind since their introduction into this country from Erope. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halis. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Billitary and Fire Companies, &c. He semectfully solipits a share of natrousee from those who may

DY the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Letters respecting a book "Dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the Dictation of the Slave Power—a neat pamphlet of 36 pages, and for sale at the Depository, New York, at \$3 per 100. Also, a few copies of "Jacob and his Sons," the book referred to above. Price 25 cents. WM. HARNED, Agent, May 18.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and otherworks on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cach, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

ntion.

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the Unit Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers purpose in the varied States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all risiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed. The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED, Publishers and Office Asset.

May 4. Publishing and Office Agent OF Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph
Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular
attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.
County court—first Monday in February, May, and October 1985.

ober. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. OF Demands for suit should by on hand twenty days be ore the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr. LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. V. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Syraouse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings.

Jan. 28.—tf

JOHN W. NORTH

LARD FOR OIL. L ARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fet Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
22 Wester street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun, Attorney and Counsello at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Heret court's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, puntually attended to.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massacht

THE Proprietors of the Flay street Chair Ware Rooms would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, wainut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persona disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronse, Split Cans, Cans Sests, Tops, Chair Stuf, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms, Baltimore, April 22.

A. & J. B. MATHIOT. MEDICAL.

D.R. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door nort of Favette atreet, weat side. Baltimore. April 29

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. TEMPERANCE. BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Deput hington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—if THE TEETH.

THE TEETH.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Lenoh, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentiat, North Charles street, opposite St. Paul's church, Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best marger, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possessed by any other person in his profession, he is enabled to insert the best Porcelain Teeth at about one-half the usual prices, and in a style which, for appearance, adaptation, or durability, cannot be surgassed. Decayed Teeth stopped by dilling, and every plug warranted permanent. The Lethon administered in Surgical operations, when desired. Extracting Teeth under its influence, 50 cents; or without this, 35 cents. N. B.—Persons who have lost all their upper teeth may

have a set of from six to eight made by Dr. L. so as to worn on the bare gum, without clasps or springs, and wa ranted to answer the desired purpose. CLOTHING.

Robert Johnston, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st.

Arst door east of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable torms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisful.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All livered in any part of the city, free of cartage. TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

BELLHANGING, ETC.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Lockswith,
Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltims
put up in the country at the shartest notice, and or
approved also.